REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,910.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 30th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadivie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st September 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	24	14
Naples	50	24	14
Leghorn	50	24	14
Genoa	50	24	14
Marseilles	52	25	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do.	Naples	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Australia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st Aug st 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	SURAT	2141	530	G. C. Burne	31st Aug.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	14th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 29th August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MANGROVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th August 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their room in Medows Street, No. 26,

A variety of millinery, &c., consisting of various coloured of silk, satin, grenadines, linen stuff, embroidered cloak, crapes, children's, ladies', and gentlemen's boots and shoes, cards of lace and jennings, Taylor's and Evans' cotton thread, of colour wool, lady's back combs, hair pins, worsted braid silk tassels, net worked drapes, child suits, and frocks, glass, crockery, and plated ware, argand and other lamps, candlesticks, tin cash boxes, and knife trays, pictures, and looking glasses, child's perambulator, cradle, and cots, cricket bats, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

8 cases white shirtings.
3 „ colored prints.

A few samples of piece goods and fancy goods.

For sale a splendid carriage with a pair of horses, good turn out, for particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

A large consignment of Juborg Fabrikker's Danish Beer containing—

About 290 cases quarts beer containing 3 dozen each.
„ 116 „ pints „ „ 5 „

Also on account of the concerned 26 fire proof iron safes of sizes by Thomas Weathers.

At 1 P. M.

A real blood Arab Horse, one of the old style, aged 15 hands high, suitable for either a dog cart or brougham.

A Bay Arab Horse, height 14-2, age 8 years, goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1877.

WANTED.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES:—

MONTILLA ....Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA.................................. „ 23 „

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD:—

	Rs.	a.	
CHASSELAS (White)	12	0	per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	17	0	„
HERMITAGE (Red)	12	0	„
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	17	0	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

COOPER.

THE Undersigned can now supply COOPER in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 3-8 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE,
GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00........Rs. 24 per doz. 000 / 00 }........Rs. 30 per doz.

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the new and fast STEAM LAUNCH belonging to the ESTATE of the late Dr. MACGREGOR. For particulars apply to

FRASER & MILLER,
Engineers, Carnac Bunder.

August 22nd, 1877.

FOR SALE, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP 4 Inch, Tripod Pumps 4 and 6 Inch, Lift, and Lift and Force Pumps, 2½ and 4 Inch, Taps and Dies, Blocks, Jacks, Duplex Punches, Augers, Paints, and other stores. Apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Elphinstone Circle.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Basonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakoobhai Puddamsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COLONZO HAS ARRIVED
WITH HIS
MARIONETTE TROUPE,
AND
WILL GIVE THEIR FIRST PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st,
AND A SECOND PERFORMANCE ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets to be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, or in Marine Lines, from 1st proximo. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the NATIVE GRAIN MERCHANTS will be held on SATURDAY next, the 1st day of September, at half past 2 p.m., at Daria Than, outside the Fort, to consider and suggest and make arrangements for the early despatch of the grains to the Famine District, when all the Grain Merchants are requested to attend.

RUTTONSEY POONSEY.
KHATOW ROWJEE.

Bombay, 29th August 1877.

18 CARAT GOLD
CRICKET BAT PENCILS,
BY
S. MORDAN & Co.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
By Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated in him by his worthy father.

Mr. Cawasjee takes this opportunity of returning his best and most heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends and supporters of his father for the very kind inquiries they have made during his late difficulties, which eventually led to a law suit, and for the interest they have evinced in his welfare; and he requests that the same kind patronage and support which was accorded to his father may be continued to him in future.

COLLETT & Co.,
COACH BUILDERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND THE LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED EIGHTY-ONE YEARS,

CONTINUE to devote the greatest attention to Carriage work of every description, maintaining that excellence of workmanship which has long classed their name with those of the best London Builders. Besides guaranteeing the quality of the materials used in their work they are able, as regards lightness and strength, to rival the best modern styles of construction.

The strictest and most immediate attention is given to

REPAIR WORK.

in all its branches, for the rapid execution of which they possess special facilities.

Estimates given for new Carriages for repairs.

Their Class of Carriages, designed to combine cheapness with elegance and durability, are the most thoroughly economical articles extant.

FOR SALE.

A new Patent Dog Cart, hung on callings, axles, and patent grasshopper springs, lance wood shafts with safety spring.

A handsome, new, roomy, Canoe-shaped Barouche, hung on callings, axles and elliptic springs, new, to be sold cheap.

A light nearly new English made Park Phaeton, in good order.

Terms—CASH—on completion of work.

Girgaum Coach Works, 179, Breach Candy Road, Bombay.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A SERVICEABLE NEAT BROUGHAM FOR SALE. Apply to "A. J.," Office of this Paper.

TWO SEAFARING MEN (having CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY) are desirous of finding employment in or near Bombay. Address "C. D.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a pair of good YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES. Apply by letter to "P. S. M.," care of W. J. BEST, Esq., Malabar Hill.

WANTED, a SITUATION as BANDMASTER. Testimonials, &c., will be furnished on applying to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH ARRIVAL of A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, of the best description, per S. S. PALM. Also patent WHEEL SKATES of sizes. Apply to A. S. REUBEN.

FOR SALE, a set of BILLIARD TABLE Lights, complete, almost as good as new. Price Rs. 250. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., Poona.

KEROSEINE COOKING STOVES, complete with Kettles, Pans, &c., very convenient for Travellers, &c. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

DINNER & Dessert Sherry, St. Julien's Claret, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Unsweetened Gin, Old Cognac, Machen's Stout in stone Pints. Joseph Soares, 25, Apollo Street.

DOGS FOR SALE—Thoroughbred English Fox Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Bull Terriers, and a beautiful Spaniel. Apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

FOR SALE, a pair of AUSTRALIAN MARES and a Mail Phaeton complete; also two tamed SPOTTED DEER. Apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, a large Furnished and Airy ACCOMMODATION on the 2nd Floor of Apollo House, Fort, with a separate Cook-room on the top, well suited for a family, or few bachelors. Apply on the premises.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash......... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash ....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REQUISTES FOR HOME GOING PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....from	10	0
Overland Suits...... „	25	0
Warm Cheviot...... „	35	0
Overcoats, Whitney „	45	0
Do. for Evening „	22	0
Cardigan Jackets... „	9	8
„ „ „	11	8
Dressing Gowns...from	10	0
Sleeping Suits ...6-8 to	17	8
Pyjamas (Per Half doz.)	16	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth (Per Half doz.)	22	8
„ Superfine (Per Half doz.)	28	0
„ Printed Cambric (Per Half doz.)	28	0
„ Oxford-Cloth (Per Half doz.)	36	0
„ Flannel (Per Half doz.)	49	0
„ Silk & Wool (Per Half doz.)	62	0
„ Spun Silk (Per Half doz.)	67	0
Under Vests ....from	14	0
„ „	24	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz „	9	8
Socks Merino „ „	15	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... „ „	5	0
Linen Faced Collars ...... „ „	0	14

	Rs.	a.
Hand Bags	11	0
Best Hide Gladstone	32	0
Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0
Sheets ....p. pr.	9	8
Blankets, fine Scarlet „	22	0
Blankets, fine White Whitney ....p. pr.	25	0
Rugs, Long Striped Whitney .... „	18	0
Mauds, Fine Scotch from	22	0
Pillows, Travelling.	2	8
„ Horse Hair	7	8
„ Steamed Feather	7	0
Cases for above......each	1	4
Toilet Covers .... „	1	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	0
Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat...	35	0
Towels, general use...six	5	0
Towels, Turkish Bath.six	10	8
Napkins, fine Damask, dos	10	8
Money Belts ....each	4	8
Sovereign Boxes ...... „	3	0
Purses, Solid Leather „	3	0
Chairs, Folding, for Travellers ....from	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide per yard..........	6	8

	Rs.	a.
Fine Irish Linen Collars .... „ „	6	0
Scarfs, for Pin.........from	1	0
„ to tie	1	12
„ Sailor's Knot „	1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin „	2	0
Mits „ „ „	1	12
Mufflers, Warm...... „	2	0
Braces, best quality „	2	0
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk ... „	30	0
Hats, Soft Tweed.........	5	0
„ Felt, various shapes ....from	7	8
He'mets, Pith ...... „	5	0
„ White Cork. „	14	8
Pugrees .... „	1	8
Caps, Tweed..........	3	8
„ Balmoral..........	5	0
„ Turban ...from	3	8
Umbrellas, Alpaca..from	6	8
„ Silk ...... „	10	8
„ Sun ...... „	7	8
Trunks, Overland...from	22	0
„ for Rail	12	8
„ Solid Leather	50	0
Bags, Courier or Cash...	6	12
„ Soiled Linen ...	4	12

	Rs.	a.
Hand Mirrors, Folding...	2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Case..........per pair	10	8
Combs, in Case .....each	0	12
„ Toilet..........	1	0
Nail Brushes.........from	0	14
Tooth „	0	10
Guards for above..as. 8 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes...... rom	1	4
Hat „ ...... „	1	4
Shoe Horns.......... „	0	14
Bath Sponges.......... „	3	8
Sponge Bags.......... „	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3	1	4
„ Toilet „	1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal.........	2	0
Perfumes	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1	0
Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)	2	0
Pommade (Atkinsons)...	1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	10
Razors	2	8
Nail Scissors	1	0
Pocket Knives..........	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	8
Railway Keys..........	2	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	5	8	5	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..............per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	5	12	6	0	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..............per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles............	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete............	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens............	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens............	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask............	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior............	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended............	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House............	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street. Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
AND
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Market.

Bombay, May 1877.

NOTICES.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Also, all information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Lately vacated by S. Rose & Co.)

BEG to notify that they have received direct from Vienna, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, the same consists of:—

Fancy made Walking Morning Coats.
Dress and Frock Coats with Silk Lining.
Fancy Trowsers and Waistcoats of superfine Cashmere, &c.
Black Cloth, Cashmere and Linen Suits.
Linen White Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Cashmere and Linen Suits.
The very best quality, newest fashion, and finish.

These Goods have been selected personally by Mr. Greenblatt with great care and taste, and he is confident that they are suitable for India. They are cut and made in Vienna; the finish is much superior to any that can be found in India.

S. G. & Co. have engaged in Vienna, the services of an experienced Cutter, who, in case the clothing requiring any alteration, will attend to the same at once.

N. B.—The prices are very moderate. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
10, Meadow Street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay:
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,350.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs. 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful fleabitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs 400.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high set English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs. 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th July 1877.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the Groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the Various Forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

For Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a Pleasant Beverage, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a Large Illustrated Sheet, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, Fevers, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this Invaluable Information was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states: "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"Mr. Eno.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, Eliza Pelling."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A Lady writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit; he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. Beral."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—
TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

NOTICES.

A. DAVIS' SADDLERY AGENCY,
(OF 14, STRAND, LONDON.)
CASH PRICES.

Hunting Saddles ....from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 0
Racing Saddles ....Rs. 47 8
Side Saddles Nos. 7 and 8...............from Rs. 90 to Rs. 105 0
Single and Double Bridles with bits ....from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 0
Single best Harness ....from Rs. 90 to Rs. 105 0
Single and Double Reins ....from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18 0
Riding and Driving Bits ....from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 12 8
Riding and Driving Whips ....from Rs 6 to Rs. 7 8
Fawn Suit Clothings, complete.......................Rs. 42 8
Linen Suit Clothings..................................Rs. 12 8
Steel Dog Couples......................................Rs. 2 12

Military Saddles, Bridles, Breast Plates, Wallets, Holsters, Hunting and Military Spurs, Patent Wheel Skates of sizes.

Leather and Canvas Courier Bags.

WATERPROOF SADDLE COVERS, &c., &c.

Full Price List on application to

A. S. REUBEN,
32, Meadow Street.
Opposite the Currency Office.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A FRESH FRENCH CLASS for beginners will be started next month. Fee for Members Rs. 5 monthly, for others Rs. 6. Apply to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., at the Tract Society's Depot.

AN ELOCUTION CLASS will also be started shortly. For particulars apply to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., at the Tract Society's Depot.

E. H. AITKEN,
Honorary Secretary.

August 24.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,
(Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED,
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK of DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabae's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 6 and 10 a.m., and after that at the places abovementioned.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depot in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on, and after, SATURDAY, the First September 1877, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after FRIDAY, the Thirty-first instant, and on and after SATURDAY, the First September 1877, all notices as to Local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1877.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(*Incorporated by Act 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.*)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £18, £12, AND £8 PER SHARE, RESPECTIVELY, ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £20, £14, and £10 per share, respectively, called up) on or before the 29th day of September next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of September, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of September next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st October next.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th August 1877.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 292 of 1873.

RAGHOBA CANOBA, PANDOORUNG CANOBA, BALLAJEE CANOBA, and MADHOWRAO CANOBA, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants residing at Newwaddy Lane, outside the Fort, the surviving executors of the last Will and Testament of CANOBA BALLAJEE, deceased, Hindoo inhabitant ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHUGWANTRAO DINANATH, RAMCHUNDRA DINANATH, LUXUMON DINANATH and ATMARAM MOROJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort, and Venubai, widow of RAGHOBA DINANATHJEE, residing at Chewoolwady, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Twenty-eight day of August 1874 it was ordered amongst other things that the Plaintiffs should receive the sum of Rupees Two Thousand, and that the property hereinafter more particularly described should be SOLD by the first three Defendants, Bhugwantrao Dinanath, Ramchundra Dinanath, and Luxumon Dinanath, and that after deducting from the proceeds of the said property the costs and expenses incidental to such sale, the said sum of Rupees Two Thousand should be paid to the Plaintiffs without interest and the sum of Rupees Four Hundred should be paid to the Defendant Venubai in full discharge of her claim for past and future maintenance, and that the balance of the said proceeds should be divided equally between the Defendants, Bhugwantrao Dinanath, Ramchundra Dinanath and Luxumon Dinanath, and that in the event of the said Defendants not selling the said property within Twelve months from the date of the said Decree, then Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the said Defendants, should sell the said property on account of the parties concerned and make the payments and distribution in manner aforesaid, and it being admitted that these are family debts, that the interest of all infants members of the family should vest in their respective fathers who are at liberty to convey such interest of the infants to the purchasers, and that all necessary parties should be joined in such conveyances of the said property, and that each party should bear and pay his and her and their own costs of this suit. AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 22nd day of March 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 19th day of March 1877, the following lands and premises were attached, namely:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Withulwady Lane, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the house of Wishwanath Shivajee, on the south by Withulwady Lane aforesaid, on the east by public passage, and on the west by the house of Succaram Sudashewjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of the immoveable property issued on the 3rd day of July 1877, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the abovementioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Defendants' right, title and interest, except of the Defendant Atmaram Morojee, only in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th July 1877.

Messrs. HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH AUGUST 1877.

THERE is not much change to report in the general aspect of commercial affairs since yesterday.

Reuter's telegram from London quotes Consols, unchanged, at 95, while French Rentes have declined to 106.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is described as having been firm yesterday, the sales reported amount to 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. The price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool has advanced 1-16d., being quoted at 6 3-16d. per lb., while no alteration is shown in the rates for Indian Cotton. In Reuter's New York telegram of yesterday Middling Uplands ready was quoted at 11 cents, and Futures, November shipment, at 10⅝ cents; in the latter case a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were yesterday dull, and prices are unaltered.

The Mincing Lane Markets show no change in prices of Coffee and Cocoanut Oil.

The Home Market for Linseed and Rape are reported to be steady. Calcutta Linseed "to arrive" is quoted at 54s. 9d., an advance of 3d., and Rapeseed at 61s. 6d., a decline of a like amount per quarter, while no change is made in the prices of the same descriptions ex-Warehouse. Bombay Linseed and Ferozepore Rapeseed show no alteration in prices.

Though Reuter's telegram informs us of an advance of 2s. per quarter in the price of Wheat at Home, owing to continuous excessive rain, no change is made in the London quotations for Indian Wheat.

The Bank of England rate was yesterday raised to 3 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 54½d. to 54⅝d. per ounce.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the Bank's rates of Interest and Discount, and, we presume, that the heavy withdrawals on account of the Government, noticed yesterday, were anticipated at the preceding meeting.

STERLING EXCHANGE here, in consequence principally, we presume, of the reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as shown by the statement of the Bank's affairs published yesterday, opened very firmly this morning at a general advance of 1-16d. per Rupee. The amount of business transacted has been moderate, and this afternoon next to nothing was done, owing to the customary waiting for the telegram to be received to-morrow morning, as to the result of the sale of Council Bills in London. For very first class Credits perhaps ½ anna better than our quotations could have been obtained from one of the Banks. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee
Do.	at 3 months' sight.	1s. 9d.	„
Do.	„ 6 „ „ ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	„
Credits	„ 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	„
Do.	„ 6 „ „ ...	1s. 9⅜d.	„
Documents	„ 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9½d.	„

On Calcutta there has been a fair enquiry for Bills on demand, and the rate may be said to have advanced to 4 annas per cent. premium, at which some business has been done, though sellers are not apparently anxious to meet the views of buyers. For Bills at 60 days' sight the quotation is still 12 annas per cent. discount, but may be called almost, if not quite, nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is no change in the tone of our Market, and Paper is unsaleable except in small quantities. We quote Fours, 95; Fours-and-half, 95¼; and Fives-and-a half, 102 per cent.

SHARES.—There has been a fair enquiry for Bank of Bombay shares at an advance of two per cent., they being now quoted at 37 per cent. premium. We have heard of a sale of National Bank Shares at Rs. 105 per share. Colaba Land shares have further advanced Rs. 5 per share. The only change in Press Companies' Scrip is an improvement of Rs. 5 in the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company. There has been a further change in favour of sellers in the prices of some of the Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares, Kuttow Mucconjee, Nicol, and Oriental having advanced Rs. 5, Colaba and Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Bombay United and Manockjee Petit Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON.—There has been more enquiry for Cotton on account of exporters, and a partial advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established. We have to report the purchase yesterday of about 450 candies, on account of shippers, and 50 candies on account of a local manufacturing concern in addition to what was mentioned by us. To-day have been reported transactions on account of exporters of 500 candies. We quote:—

Oomrawuttee, Good Fair	......Rs. 190	to Rs.	191	pr. candy.
Do. Fully Good Fair.	„ 194	„	195	„
Akote	„ 197	„	198	„
Hinganghat	„ 206	„	208	„
Broach Ginned	„ 198	„	201	„
Wudwan and Dhollera	„ 192	„	195	„
Mowa and Bhownuggur	„ 195	„	197	„
Sawginned Dharwar	„ 196	„	197	„
Compta and Vingorla	„ 200	„	203	„

SEEDS and WHEAT.—There is no change in the price or position of Linseed and Rape; the former we still quote at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2, the latter at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8 2 per cwt. Wheat has further declined, and Best White is to-day quoted at Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 per candy.

PIECE GOODS—We have not heard of much doing to-day. The more cheerful feeling reported yesterday still seems to exist, but has not yet led to any important transactions, whatever it may do in the immediate future.

Coals continue dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—There being neither steamer nor sailing vessel on the berth, there is nothing to say about Freights to Liverpool. For other ports there is equally little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	685
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	660

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 25th August, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,062	0	0
Merchandise	38,962	0	0
Other Receipts	5,00	0	0
Telegraph	953	0	0
Total Rs.	80,977	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,890	0	0
Merchandise	19,141	0	0
Other Receipts	60	0	0
Telegraph	467	0	0
Total Rs.	54,558	0	0
Increase Rs.	26,419	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE British ship ALEXANDER YEATS, 1,688 tons, Commander J. W. Durham, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Madras, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAM SHIP MALDA, 1,268 tons, Commander John Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE KHORASAN, Captain Connell, on arrival at St. Helena, from Bombay to Liverpool, reported having on June 17th off Algoa Bay, encountered a terrific gale, in which she lost a portion of her bulwarks, rails, &c.

THE British STEAM SHIP ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Commander H. Morby, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Tulsidass Kessowdass and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's STEAM SHIP VENETIA 1,728 tons, Commander W. B. Andrews, which arrived in harbour on the 28th inst, from London, 29th July, via Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, and Aden, with H. M.'s Overland mails and passengers, brought the following cargo:—8 boxes specie, 370 boxes copper cash, 1,508 boxes silver, 1,242 packages piece goods, 504 bales twist, 135 cases brass, 30 packages butter, 314 packages wine and spirit, 11 cases boots, 8 packages beads, 93 packages oilmanstores, 33 packages cochineal, 76 packages paper, 4 packages earthen ware, 485 cases candles, 500 kegs steel iron, 1281 cakes and 14 cases copper, 26 packages vial, 207 casks beer, 250 pigs lead, 170 drums oil, 29 packages varnish, 147 packages provision, 5 cases saffron, 28 packages munjeet, 3 packages sundries, 1,300 bags and 48 packages cloves, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Venetia (s)	Andrews	London, July 29.
29	Malda (s)	Lang	Bussorah, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Ardwar	Duncan	Calcutta.
	Ethopia (s)	Morby	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessel obtained port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Alexander Yeats, Dunham, for Calcutta via Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, for Kurrachee.
Estepona, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Scots Greys (s)	Grant	Madras, Aug 20.
	Suez (s)	Findt	Madras, Aug 21.
	Eri King (s)	Fergusson	Glasgow, June 27.
	Oxfordshire (s)	Delteigh	Madras, Aug 20.
	Nyverheid	Holst	Cape Town, July 9.
25	Commilla (s)	Macaulay	Bombay, Aug 3.
	Satara (s)	Wood	Camorta, Aug 13.
	West Ridge	Legg	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.
24	Columbian (s)
	Rajpootana (s)
	Ben Venue (s)
	Reliance (s)
	City of Corinth
	Lock Linnhe
	Mirzapore
	Benan
	Eastern Light
	Pendragon
	M A Evans
25	D. of Sutherland (s)
	Tuscany (s)
	Forest Grove

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Capt Blaseland, Mr Meredith, Mrs Horrocks and child.

Per Satara—Mr and Mrs Beynon, Mrs Lloyd, 3 children Mr R Morris, Mr W Hertz, Mr Phip Bulkeley, Mr Foster, Mr D Williams, Mrs Faulkner and 3 children.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By West Ridge—23rd July, Macduff in Lat, 42-15 S, Long. 52 41 E 24th July, Miaka in Lat, 42-41 S, Long 56-58 E 14th August. Ellerslie in Lat, 0-17 S, Long 33-50 E.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15 Anadyr, ss, Moreau, from Shanghai.
15 Nellie Martin, ss, Fox, from Kurrachee.
17 Polam, ss, Axe, from Cardiff.
17 Correzo, F T S, Vollet, from Saigon.
18 Nepaul, ss, Methven, from Bombay.
19 Mira, ss, Lee, from Calcutta.
21 Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Zanzibar.
22 Saturno, ss, Liva, from Bombay.
22 Fitzroy, ss, Gray, from Kurrachee.
22 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16 Anadyr, ss, Moreau, to Marseilles.
16 Nellie Martin, ss, Fox, to Liverpool.
17 Polam, ss, Axe, to Bombay.
18 Correze, F T S, Vollet, to Toulon.
18 Nepaul, ss, Methven, to London.
19 Filippino, ship, Serrati, to Calcutta.
20 Mira, ss, Lee, to London.
22 Saturno, ss, Liva, to Trieste.
22 Fitzroy, ss, Gray, to Liverpool.
22 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—293 bundles iron tubes, M Abdoolcador.
Italia s—5 cases thread, Tyeba'ly Sooltanally.
Atalanta s—5 cases thread, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally; 20 cases biscuits, John S Elmore and Co.
City of Baltimore s—300 boxes tinned plates, Merwanjee and Co; 100 boxes tinned plates, B and A Hormusjee; 240 bundles hoop iron, Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palm s—25 barrels coal pitch and 10 barrels tar, Ebrawjee Allybhoy; 50 bottles quicksilver, Tribhowandass Veerjee; 31 cases ginger wine, and 10 cases whiskey, Jehangir Rustomjee Balivala; 37 cases oilmanstore and 1 case currant, B M Punthackey; 4 packages wire nails, Dulcharam Pur hoodass; 25 kegs white lead, Teapal Cama, 50 kegs iron nails, Amirudin Fazulally, 3 packages medicine, Surufally Heptoola; 85 cases coloured window glass, Amirudin Fazulally; 85 packages oilmanstore and 7 packages soap, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 13 packages medicine, Dhurrumsey Bhugwan; 25 cases whiskey and 100 cases old tom, Nesserwanjee Aspindiarjee; 5 bottles quicksilver, Dhunraj Culliandass; 20 casks tar and 10 casks coal pitch, Tyebally Hyderally; 1 case hams, 1 case bacon, and 1 case cheese, B M Punthackey; 1 hogshead sherry wine, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Shilett s—18 cases champagne, C Bonnervialle and Co.
Surat s—2 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese and 2 packages hardware, Hormusjee Pest njee and Sons, 25 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 drums linseed oil, 15 casks chinese green and 1 cask emerald green, Tyebally Surufally and Co.
Athol s—18 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cheops s—25 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Geelong s—15 cases beer, Bolton and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—25 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee; 25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 11 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Surat s—18 bales wool, D Govindjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Glenravon—30,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—57½ cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calcutta s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 160 bales cotton, Jankidass Sewdyal.
Cyrene s—6 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—7 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S and W Co; 40 bales twist, Mathooradass Lilladhur; 25 bales twist, H A Noormahomed; 25 bales twist, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy; 37 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 24 bales cotton, S N Tullattee; 15 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·822
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·927
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	74·6.
General Direction of wind	W, SW, SSE, N, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	243
f Rain	0·76
Total fall during month	4·30
„ „ „ year	50·42
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 29th August	0·19

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

331-77—Macfarlane and G—Vussonjee Premjee vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thacker Damodhur M and another vs Thacker Purmanand Jeewandass—Macfarlane and G.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally, vs. Zenabhoo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
503-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thereabhai Topun vs Bhimjee Purshotum Brothers—Fletcher and Smith.
99-76—Mr Turner—Ashabai and others vs Mapla Chowa Kara Killote &c—Lynch and Tobin and Balkrishna and B.
229-72—Shapoorjee and T—Dwarkadass Lalloobhoy vs Huribhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
240-73—Ardaser and H—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Madhowdass Goculdass—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Joseph Georsette vs Thomas C Glover and others—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pragjeewandass Doolubdass vs Dewallee—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
27-76—Mr Fletcher—Mahaluxmeebai vs Jumnabai—Part heard.
332-75—Crawford and Boevey—Fatmabai vs Adom Ahmed—Jefferson and Payne.
398-77—Craigie Lynch and O Bai Nahni vs Jumnadass Jewandass vs and others—Mr Mun hi Muljee and Bomonjee—Macfarlane and G.
229-77—Crawford and Boevey—Abdool Rahamon bin &c., vs Hajee Mahomed Roza D—Tyabjee and Sayone.
720-76—Muljee and B—The Maragon S and W Co vs Dyal Ruttonsey and others—Crawford B and Tyabjee and S and Macfarlane and G.
050-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Nursey Hert e I vs Verjee Currumsey and another—Shapoorjee and T and Mr Chalk.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

12-77—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Marriott vs Shree Lalmonjee and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Bai Maneckbai otherwise called Mami or Ramcorebai, Widow of Davidass Narrondass deceased.—Prescot and Winter—Sha Moolchund, Khooshal and Sha Ialchund Jugjeewan vs Bai Luckmibai, her guardian and next friend Cursoodass Soonderjee, Jumnadass and Davidass—Tyabjee and Sayani and Shapurjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

457-77—In person a pauper—Chimabai vs Gannoo Murtand and another—J C Cama.
479-77—Tyebjee and S—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambee
484-77—Macfarlane and G—Sallay bin Ebram Sona vs B Thakersey—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Hunt, Lt, R H A, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 28.

Melliss, Capt, S C, on leave, from England.
Gable, Lt, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

AUGUST 29.

Powell, Lt, R S, from furlough, from Poona.
Penny, Major, R A, on leave, from England.
Staniland, Qr Mr, 15th Hussars, from England.
Tracy, Army School master, R E, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.

Hunt, Lt, R H A, on duty, to Sealkote.

AUGUST 29.

Penny, Major, R A, on leave, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 30.

Staniland, Qr Mr, 15th Hussars, to Meerut.
Melliss, Capt, S C, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, August 29.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—Captain (Brevet Major) de L Wooldridge, 22nd N I, to be Station Staff Officer at Baroda. Lieut Chapman, 7th Foot, probationer S C, to officiate as Wing Officer 25th Regt N I, on probation. Captain Smith, 7th Foot, to be Paymaster at Deolali, vice Major R H Ross, resigned.

The undermentioned officer has been granted extension of leave: Lieut G E Walter, Wing Officer 19th N I, to remain in Bombay from Sept 6, to Nov 10, to study the native languages.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Lancers—Lieut E B M'Innis to be Adjutant, vice the Hon E Vesey, resigned.

4th N I—Lieut F H R Drummond, 109th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

11th N I—Captain H G Becher to retain the appointment of Adjutant, as a temporary measure.

41st N I—Lieut L M Boileau, attached, on furlough, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut E Palmer, appointed permanently to the Army Commissariat Department.

Major E Beddy, Bengal Staff Corps, and Wing Commander 29th Punjab N I, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, is posted to the 6th circle, vice Local Major A A Kinloch, 60th Rifles, whose term of staff service has expired.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee:—

Lieut G W B Swiney, 72nd Foot; Lieut W S J Richardson, 2-12th Foot; Sub-Lieut A G H Gardner, 2-22nd Foot; Sub-Lieut R C Rothney, 63rd Foot; Surgeon C A Daubeney, Army Medical Dept; Surgeon J Moorhead, M D, Indian Medical Dept; Corporal R Jones, 2-22nd Foot; Corporal E Hatton, 2-12th Foot; Lance Corporal W C Gibson, Privates D Oswick and P Wilson, 72nd Foot; Privates W Gamask, and J McIntosh, 92nd Foot; Private A Rothwell, 40th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

13th Hussars—Captain W H B Peters to remain in England to the 10th November, on urgent private affairs.

Major J F Pierson, R A, to remain at Mussoorie, to 1st Oct, on medical certificate.

Major H Helsham Jones, R E, to England, to appear before a medical board.

7th Fusiliers—Lieut T J R Mallock, to England, to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot—Lieut E K E Spence, to remain at Simla to 15th October, on medical certificate.

65th Foot—Captain M L Elliot to remain at Murree to 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C of the 26th June 1877, p 296.

83rd Foot—Colonel T S Brown to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major D S Smith to England, from Date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 25.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Agra on the 7th August, Gunner T Jenkins, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First—With insubordination, in having, at Fort Agra, on the 7th of July when told by acting Bombardier E Gordon, in answer to a complaint made by him respecting a new helmet, that he had already that very day complained to his commanding officer on the same subject, but that if he still felt dissatisfied he had better see him again, thrown his helmet on the floor, and used insubordinate language to the said acting Bombardier E Gordon, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following: that is to say, "You can take the * * helmet, and do whatever you * * well like with it."

Second.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Agra, on the July 7th used violence agains acting Bombardier E Gordon, by throwing a clay pipe at him, and thereafter immediately struck with his clenched fist, in the face, the said Edward Gordon, at the same time using insubordinate language to him in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You will put me in the guard room, will you; I'll guard room you;" the said Edward Gordon being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

FINDING.—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charges.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

G A WILLIAMS, Colonel,
8th Native Infantry,
President.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.—Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

FRED P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST—SEPT 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	1st, 2h. 6·5m. a. m.
New Moon	7th, 7h. 51·7m. p. m.
First Quarter	14th, 8h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon	22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter	30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 30	......	5 46	6 15	2 50 m / 2 19 a	8 36 m / 8 58 a
Fri. 31	......	5 46	6 14	3 44 m / 2 48 a	9 20 m / 9 44 a
Sept. Sat. 1	......	5 46	6 13	4 51 m / 3 35 a	10 49 m / 10 48 a
Sun. 2	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 47	6 12	6 20 m / 5 1 a	11 50 a / ...
Mon. 3	......	5 47	6 12	7 44 m / 7 4 a	0 11 m / 1 38 a
Tues. 4	......	5 47	6 11	8 59 m / 8 42 a	1 46 m / 3 5 a
Wed. 5	......	5 47	6 10	9 49 m / 9 47 a	3 3 m / 3 57 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROADHEAD—August 21st, the wife of Edward H. Broadhead, of a son.
JOHNSTONE—August 25th, the wife of G. P. Johnstone, Esq., of a daughter.
MURRAY—August 26th, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of G. L. Murray, of a daughter.
TEMPLE—August 13th and 14th, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Temple, V.C, Army Medical Department, of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

VAUGHAN—HUMM—August 20th, at Christ's Church, Madras, by Rev W. Scott, G. Arthur Vaughan to Elizabeth Humm.

DEATHS.

BALLANTINE—August 24th, at Allahabad, Robert, the beloved son of J. and C. Ballantine, E. I. Railway, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 24 days.
ELDER—August 7th, at Tezpore, Capt. A. Elder, I. G. S. N. & Co.'s Steamer Rajmahal, of cholera, aged 40 years.
HINDLEY—August 21st, at Madras, James Frederick, the dearly beloved son of J. Geo. Hindley, aged 1 year.
MONEY—August 23rd, at Naini Tal, Catherine Calverley, the beloved wife of Gilbert P. Money, Esq., Civil Service.
SOLOMON—August 23rd, at Toomkoor, Daniel Solomon, District Moonsiff of Kortagere, Mysore, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

THE meeting which was held in the Town Hall yesterday—Mr. Donald Graham presiding—was a most successful demonstration against the declared determination of the Government of India to construct the Rajpootana Railway on the narrow gauge. The majority of the speeches were excellent, and we cannot imagine that any argument was omitted which could help to show the Government of India and the Secretary of State the mistake—to call the blunder by no worse name—which they insist upon foisting upon the people of Bombay. Mr. Bryce made a more elaborate speech than any other speaker, and he made each of his points with considerable effect. He argued that the Government of India, when Lord Mayo was at the helm, had declared in favour of a break of gauge through a complete misunderstanding of facts. Led by General Strachey, whose autocratic temperament is notorious, Lord Mayo imagined that, as the construction of the original broad gauge lines had cost about £17,000 a mile, therefore each mile on the standard gauge must for all time to come be equally expensive. Men who had not their own purposes to serve could have pointed out to the Viceroy that this high price was simply for the purchase of experience in the difficult experiment of introducing railways to the people of India. But General Strachey did not choose to lay much stress upon this fact. He could easily have assured himself that so high a price for the construction of each mile of broad gauge railway in this country could never be obtained again, if for nothing else than because the construction of the original railway system must have reduced very considerably the cost of the transport of materials as compared with the cost for the same work at a period when there were no roads worth mentioning, when the Suez Canal was not constructed, and when the price of the transport of materials from the moment they left England must have been enormously more high than it is at the present moment. But, by choosing simply to hold up before the frightened gaze of Lord Mayo that the cost per mile of the first railways in India was £17,000, General Strachey managed to make the well-meaning Viceroy believe that, while India must have railways, she could not afford to pay the old price for them again, and therefore she must have narrow gauge railways, the cost of which was only about one third of that of the original standard gauge lines. This marked the introduction of a policy which has since cost India an enormous amount of money. Mr. Bryce pointed out these facts, and also that recent inquiries had shown that while the original cost of the construction of broad gauge lines can only be a little more than the cost of the construction of narrow gauge lines, it is at the same time true that the cost of maintenance is heavier on narrow gauge lines than on broad, notwithstanding that the carrying capacity of broad gauge lines is about a fourth greater than the carrying capacity of metre gauge lines. Mr. Mathew, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, read some interesting figures which bore out the fact that the relative cost of construction of metre and standard gauge lines was not so great as the opponents of the standard gauge had endeavoured to make out, and Mr. Maclean followed with a speech on the financial and political aspects of the question. Mr. Maclean's contention was that if the Secretary of State had felt compelled, on the representations of Lord Napier and Lord Northbrook, who of course was influenced by the solemn representations of the Commander-in-Chief, to compel the Northern Punjab Railway to Peshawur to be constructed on the broad gauge after the line had actually been surveyed for the narrow gauge scheme,—and all this for political purposes—the same political reasons applied to the Rajpootana line, which was bound to become the great thoroughfare between this port and the North-West Frontier for troops landed here on emergent service. The upshot of the meeting was that a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the Rajpootana State Railway might be constructed on the standard gauge, was unanimously adopted, and seeing that already the Government of India have felt compelled to abandon the construction on the metre gauge of the Northern Punjab line to Peshawur, of the Indus Valley State Railway, and of the section of the Rajpootana line as far as Pahlunpore, all for political and commercial purposes, there is surely every ground to hope that Lord Salisbury will order the construction of the remaining sections of the Rajpootana Railway to be carried out on a gauge which will be of as great benefit to Bombay commercially as it must prove to the Government of India politically.

WE have frequently adverted in our columns to the proposal, shaped not less than a year ago, for forming a new province out of the Sind and Punjab frontier districts, and it was but the other day that it was broadly stated that the scheme was to be put into immediate operation. Now, however, rumour tells another tale; the opposition of a certain class of statesmen at home, which Lords Lytton and Salisbury must have anticipated, and should have been prepared to meet, has for the moment paralyzed all action, and it is now said that nothing is to be done, at all events till next April, and possibly not then.

It may, of course, be well that a measure of this importance should not be undertaken without due thought and consideration, but sufficient time has already elapsed for all parties to arrive at a clear understanding on the merits of the case; and it is very apparent that the resistance now being offered by Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook is in the one case owing to the natural dislike of an old man to witness what he conceives to be the injury of his pet child, and in the other to an attempt to bolster up that vicious and weak policy which has done so much to injure imperial interests not only here but throughout the world. In the meantime the state of the frontier requires attention; the effect of recent measures on the Sind border and the occupation of Shalkot, however necessary and wise in themselves, have placed us in a position in which the greatest care is requisite to prevent matters taking an untoward turn. The difficulty of the situation is not lessened by the choice which the Government has made of instruments for carrying out the delicate and difficult task of managing our political relations with the Khan of Khelat and the Brahooee people. It is true that the present agent is more the choice of Lord Lytton's predecessor than of Lord Lytton himself, and we have previously shown that the officer in question acquired his position by a series of personal intrigues directed against the officials in Sind, assisted, no doubt, by his extraordinary powers of self-assertion and the support of the clique which then, and we fear still, dominates the Government in all matters in which the Indian Foreign Office is concerned. There was, it appears, no one to inform the late Viceroy that the Brahooees are the ruling race in the country to which Nadir Shah gave the name of "Beloochistan," nor to point out that the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, however great his power among the miserable sect of Muzzaree Belooch in his own district, could hardly possess "immense influence" over the two and a half millions of wild tribes thinly scattered over the vast territory which owns the sway of the Khan of Khelat. But Lord Lytton at least has given us his idea of a political officer—an upright and able English gentleman—and we should much like to know whether he considers the correct article has been secured in the present instance.

We took pains to point out a short time ago that the most satisfactory and permanent solution of the Beloochistan question, and that proposed by those who had the largest amount of knowledge and experience in the matter, was the removal of the present Khan, and the substitution of his son as ruler under British protection—a measure which would have given immense satisfaction to all classes of the population. It appears from what we learn of the state of affairs that Major Sandeman, who no doubt finds His Highness as impracticable as did his predecessors—for of course the little bits of clap-trap that from time to time appear in the papers do not convey any indication of the real course of events—has adopted the extraordinary course of making himself the virtual Khan of the country, and has even, it is said, summoned distant chiefs to make obeisance to him as *de facto* ruler. We need hardly point out that such a course is likely to be productive of the most serious complications, and that the presence of two thousand troops in Beloochistan will hardly prevent an outbreak of some description if it is persisted in. We cannot help regarding the murder of the unfortunate Lieutenant Hewson as evidence of a feeling of exasperation which would naturally show itself first among the wilder and more savage tribes, as are the Kakars, to which clan Mr. Hewson's murderers belonged. It is undoubtedly true, as we have frequently pointed out, that the force now in Beloochistan, if the whole of it can be relied upon, is sufficient to crush down any open opposition to the will of the Sirkar, but double the strength would be no guarantee against the recurrence of acts of violence such as that we have now to deplore; nor would it prevent a general uprising of the Bolan tribes against us at the very moment when their quiescence would be most valuable, as, for instance, during a struggle with Russia for the possession of Merv or Herat. It appears, moreover, that there is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment among the tribes at the failure of Major Sandeman to redeem the magnificent, though probably vague, promises which he made previous to, or at the time of, his mission to Beloochistan in the early part of last year. Threats have been uttered which would no doubt be fulfilled if opportunity offered, and the extreme haste with which the affair of Lieutenant Hewson was declared to have no political significance, before any one could have had time to assert the opposite, provokes the suspicion that the upright English gentlemen who are in charge of Imperial interests in that quarter have good reason for attaching more importance to this cowardly outrage than the Indian public, or, perchance, the Indian Viceroy, will ever be made acquainted with. In whatever way we look at it the state of affairs on the Sind frontier is unsatisfactory and uncertain, and it is with great regret we learn that things may so continue for a considerable time. We have been looking forward with anxiety to the appointment of a really capable and honest man to the Chief Commissionership of the Frontier Province—an office which would, of course, carry with it the control of political affairs in Beloochistan, for the present makeshift and cumbrous arrangement which places the conduct of affairs in the hands of a practically uncontrolled agent is evidently fraught with the greatest danger. Already we have had notable experience of the disasters which may be brought about by the ignorance and arrogance of self-sufficient politicals; the terrible shipwreck of our former schemes with regard to Afghanistan, and that evil deed, the storming of Khelat, in which the father of the present Khan was slain—a blunder which also had its victims—are chapters in our history which might have been quite otherwise written but for the weakness, vanity, and incompetence of those who were so carelessly entrusted with the conduct of affairs at that time. The lesson to be drawn from these events is not a timid and childish shrinking from the scene of our reverses, but rather the necessity of avoiding the errors which led up to them. The first of these was undoubtedly the entrusting of vitally important duties to incompetent hands, and it is only right that the Government of India should be reminded of the terrible responsibility which rests on them in this matter. Military affairs, which are not of less importance than the purely political, are hardly in a more satisfactory state than the latter, and in this case there is really no valid reason why things should any longer be left in the present anomalous condition. The troops now in Beloochistan are partly from Sind and partly from the Punjab frontier force. The former are an integral part of the Bombay Army, and are in consequence under the Commander-in-Chief. The latter are irregular troops under the Government of India and form no part of the Indian Army proper. The employment of any Punjab troops in Beloochistan is in itself a serious mistake, since it weakens that already weakly guarded frontier, without freeing any of the troops in Sind, a large proportion of whom, however, might well have been spared from the province to form the garrison of Shalkot. That this blunder should have been committed is owing to the feebleness of the Government in yielding to Major Sandeman's petty jealousy of everything connected with Sind—a feeling which has also led him into certain ludicrous assertions regarding *routes*, which would not, if he could help it, even touch upon the detested land. However, it has come about that this mixed body of troops belonging to different armies under distinct heads has been attached to the Sind military district, and each of its constituent parts is, therefore, commanded by, and reports to, the Brigadier General Commanding that District, whose residence is at Kurrachee, distant about 600 miles from Shalkot. The system on which the administration of the army is conducted may render such an arrangement in one sense necessary, but it is evident that any attempt to exercise active control over the troops in Beloochistan from so great a distancec an have no useful effect and must be, we should imagine, irksome alike to the General and to the troops—particularly to those from the Punjab, who are, as it were, serving two masters. In the event of an outbreach, or an Afghan irruption, on whom would the responsibility fall? Undoubtedly on the officer in command on the spot, and it therefore seems absurd to place him under the command of a General 600 miles off, simply to establish a circumlocutory, though doubtless "regular," channel of communication with the higher authorities. A distinct frontier command is as great a desideratum as a district frontier province, and there is no reason why the first steps towards the organization of the former should not be immediately taken. If the Punjab frontier force is ever to be placed under the Commander-in-Chief, now is the time to do it; and, were this done, the three regiments of cavalry and the three of infantry, belonging indeed to the Bombay Army, but serving always in Sind, would properly be united with it, and the whole would form one compact force under the Commander-in-Chief. This arrangement is, we believe, almost certain to be carried out sooner or later, and if unity of command, so much insisted on by experienced soldiers, be of value, the sooner its accomplishment is arrived at the better.

We also hope that when the new frontier province is formed, and formed, we trust, it will be at no very distant date, it will not be established on the faulty model now existing. No unprejudiced and thoughtful person who has considered the question can doubt that for frontier administration it is of the highest importance to unite the political and military authority in the same persons. In the new province revenue business will be of very minor importance and might well be left to the civil assistants of the political and military chiefs. The system of uniting the civil and political authorities and keeping them separate from the military is fraught with grave inconveniences, and the *quasi* authority which the former has over the latter is apt in practice to give rise to jealousies and bickerings which cannot but be detrimental to the public service; and, what is of still greater consequence, the civil authorities, although often nominally military men, consider themselves in honour bound to do without the services of the troops if they can by any sort of contrivance be dispensed with, and hence arise, in a great measure, the bribings and intriguings which form so conspicuous a part of the policy pursued on the Punjab frontier. It is theoretically acknowledged on all sides that, to deal satisfactorily with the wild races which dwell along our border, a just measure of the *fortiter* must be combined with the *suaviter*, and such can hardly be the case if the political and military powers are under different heads, with a natural tendency to pull different ways. The happy mixture of force and address can only be expected when both powers are wielded by the same hand, and such should certainly be the case on our North-Western Frontier.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 10.

IN previous letters I have mentioned the agreement come to between the two great Atlantic cable companies—the Anglo-American and the Direct United States—to amalgamate, or at least to work together, in order to avoid competition. Being unable to bring about the union by direct means, a number of wealthy capitalists connected with the Anglo-American, among whom was Mr. John Pender, the Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, bought up a sufficient number of shares in the Direct Cable to neutralise the resistance of Mr. Labouchere and others, and then they obtained enough votes to turn out the directors and elect another Board more favourable to their views. So far all was clear enough. The ultimate object of this movement is a very bold and might be a very beneficient as well as comprehensive one. It is desired to absorb all the telegraph companies—Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian—in a gigantic association called the Globe Trust, the shareholders of which would, it is supposed, benefit by the equalisation of risks and profits that would result from the union of so many lines extending all over the world, the casual breakage of one of which would not be felt. The Atlantic companies being the most productive of revenue, their absorption was essential to the success of the design. But the Direct Cable Company had been started avowedly on the principle of complete independence and isolation, and as such had obtained permission from the United States Government to land its cable on the Massachusetts coast. It now turns out that that Government is by no means disposed to submit quietly to the nice little scheme of amalgamation arranged by Mr. Pender and his confreres—Reuter, Lord Monck, Cyrus Field, and the rest. Last mail brings news that at a Cabinet meeting in Washington the Secretary of State was directed by the President to notify to the company that the arrangement, which practically effects a monopoly, must be discontinued under penalty of being refused any longer the use of the coast as the terminus of its line. What the consequence of this blunt announcement will be it is difficult to say. The company under its new heads will try to arrange matters at Washington, and I daresay will offer certain advantages; but it is badly placed for such a move, inasmuch as there is a rival organisation prepared to take the field with a plan to lay a cable by which messages will be conveyed at a maximum of a shilling per word, instead of three shillings as at present; and this rival is distinctively the American. If the Amalgamation is after all knocked on the head the Globe Trust must, in the long run, be a failure, and we shall be spared monopoly prices on all the Submarine Telegraph lines from Great Britain to the rest of the world; if, on the other hand, it succeeds, we shall have a powerful monopoly, very lucrative to the shareholders, and very costly to the public, though, on the whole, rendering efficient service for the charges it makes.

As another illustration of American manufacturing progress, let me mention a fact quoted in the United States journals which is, in its way, even more notable than the import of foreign coals into Newcastle or Massachusetts cottons into Manchester—I mean the despatch of American silk goods to Paris. This, however, is really being done. Two of the largest silk mills in New Jersey have received orders from Paris for the manufacture of a special description of goods. This is supposed to be the first thing of the kind, and is ascribed to the Centennial Exhibition, at which the American machinery for the manufacture of silk was pronounced superior to any in use in Europe. Thus the French have been caught napping just as we have been, and at the very time when the Normandy manufacturers declaim against England as the great rival of French industry, another and much more dangerous rival starts up on the other side of the Atlantic. It may be hoped, perhaps, that the late terrible uprising of labour against capital in Pensylvania and other states may weaken the industrial energies of America, but this is by no means clear. An odd incident has just happened which throws light on the point. Fifty carpenters lately arrived in Liverpool from New York to take the place of some of our promising artisans who will not work at such wages as their employers are able and willing to pay. America can spare hands to help our capitalists at a pinch. Let me mention another case. An obstinate strike and lock-out has paralysed the ship-building industry of the Clyde for three months past. The men are obstinate and will not give in, although their families are starving. The capitalists stand firm, resolved to break the back of the rebellion. The shipowners, of course, must buy or repair their vessels elsewhere. Recently one firm hit upon the idea of sending an unfinished steamer out to the States to be completed there. It was successfully done in half the time and at two-thirds of the cost that it would have required in the Clyde, and the steamer, when ready, was loaded at New York and brought over a full cargo here. So that, obstinate and rebellious, even to the verge of bloodshed, though the American artisans are, they still cheerfully work at a wage at which our fastidious operatives turn up their lordly noses; and the reflection is profoundly humiliating. Hampered right and left by taxation and strangling tariffs, the United States producer beats the free Englishman at his own weapons. What will it be as the former gets more free and the latter poorer as well as more inflated in his ignorant self-conceit by foolish advisers?

The Board of Trade returns for July are out this week. They are the most favourable we have had for a long time, and the improvement is too widely spread to be merely fortuitous. The declared value of the exports was £17,587,301, against £16,084,587 in July 1876, and £20,249,618 in July 1875, and the totals of the seven months are—£130,092,968, £115,294,646, and £112,821,431—in 1875, 1876, and 1877 respectively. The improvement is general in textiles and metals, cotton representing a very fair proportion; but other yarns, oddly enough, turn out the worst—linen, jute, silk and woollen being all less in quantity than at the corresponding period. The total export of cotton yarn last month was 20,009,200 lbs., against 18,426,400 lbs. in July 1876, and 17,750,300 lbs. in July 1875, the proportion to Bombay being 915,600lbs., against 513,600lbs. and 702,900lbs. The total quantity of piece goods exported was 359,175,200 yards last month, against 282,982,000 yards in July 1876, and 314,550,100 yards in July 1875, the totals to Bombay being 29,550,700 yards, against 19,387,500 yards, and 20,724,600 yards. This looks favourable enough, but from the tone of the Manchester advices it is to be supposed these large shipments were exceptional, and that the next return may show very different results. As regards the imports cotton figures rather better than it did last month. The total receipt was 625,779 cwts., against 623,003 cwts. in July 1876, and 909,508 cwts. in July 1875, the quantity from British India being 79,073 cwts last month, against 179,378 cwts, and 429,315 cwts. The import of wheat from India continues to augment, and that country is excelled now only by Russia and the United States as a source of supply, the next below India in order being Egypt and Germany. The total receipt from India last month was 628,387 cwts., against 260,641 cwts. in July 1876, and 60,822 cwts. in July 1875. The quantity for the seven months was 2,841,611 cwts., valued at £1,687,590, against 1,426,999 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1876, valued at £711,384.

As if the Protectionist tendencies of the Americans and Russians were not bad enough, and the exclusiveness of the French, Germans, and even our own colonists were not sufficiently trying in these dull times, another blow at our manufacturing industries has just been administered from an unexpected quarter. The Spanish Government has made considerable reductions in its duties upon imports from Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Turkey, Russia, and Holland, from nearly every country, in fact, except France and poor old England, whose products, unless any special arrangement can be made, must for years to come, pay upon the scale of duties fixed in 1869. The practical result of the new tariff will be that many English manufactures will have to pay from 30 to 50 per cent. more than those of Germany or Switzerland, and thus will be excluded altogether from the Spanish markets. In the case of cotton goods and yarns the difference against us is greatest in the lower-priced qualities, and it is feared in Manchester that unless effectual measures be at once adopted to acquire the same terms as those of the "most favoured nations," the trade of the English cotton and woollen manufacturing districts with Spain will be transferred to Germany and Switzerland! Questions have been asked in the House of Commons on the subject, and Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that our representative at Madrid had been instructed to remonstrate against our being excluded from the benefit of the most favoured nation clause. It is by no means certain that this interference will be of any avail. The Spaniards do not like us at all, partly because we tax their wines more heavily than we do those of almost any other country, and partly because we hold Gibraltar and allow it to become a nest of smugglers. They cannot be expected to lament greatly at the prospect of German or Swiss cottons or woollens coming in so cheap as to make smuggling unprofitable; on the contrary, they must welcome the fact. Let me add as a comment on our ability to look after our own interests, that although these new Spanish tariff arrangements came into operation on the 1st of this month, our Government knew nothing of them until about a week before, and it was on the 31st July, the very day before the tariff came into force, that the Foreign Office communicated the intelligence to the Manchester and the Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce. Thus you see we are not much more alert in safeguarding "British interests" close at home than we are in the East, and in negociation, as in fighting, allow our Continental rivals to get ahead of us. Fancy Russia not only excluding our manufactures from her own territories, which is quite within her right, but also getting Spain to give *her* a preference to the prejudice of English goods! The Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce, after this display of ministerial incapacity, very naturally passed a resolution expressing "astonishment and surprise that a Treaty so injurious to English industry should have been negociated, concluded, and signed without Her Majesty's Government becoming cognisant of such an intention." Whether this will do any good is another matter.

Money is gradually getting dearer and the Bank reserve is falling in amount at an inconvenient time—that is, when the special autumn demands from abroad and from the provinces are sure to multiply, aggravated in all probability by extraordinary claims from America and the chances of a very deficient harvest here. The Bank rate of discount, therefore, will very likely be advanced next week as a measure of precaution to guard the reserve and keep the bullion from ebbing away any faster. The movement, however, will not be much, perhaps only half per cent. at first, so that should the Marquis of Salisbury deserve to raise any money here on his Indian bonds he will have little difficulty in doing so. Not that there is any large supply of unemployed capital now. The discount rates are low because there is no demand worth speaking of; if a demand were to spring up money would soon become scarce and dear. Even as it is, I should not wonder to see the minimum up to 5 per cent. by the middle of October.

Silver is a little higher because the supplies from America are not large, and the Indian exchanges are firm. The agitation in the Western United States to have silver declared a legal tender for all debts is making progress, and will, to all appearance, become stronger as the date fixed for resumption of specie payments draws near. Indeed, so threatening is the movement that it has affected the subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. stock, notwithstanding the declaration of the Secretary to the Treasury that these bonds will be all redeemable in gold, not silver, coin. The controversy will doubtless end in a compromise, but one which will involve large coinage of silver as tokens; for the local wants of such an enormous area must be very great after the greenbacks are withdrawn.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

How strangely events are turning out! How erroneous have proved the most careful calculations! Not a man with any knowledge on the subject, who did not predict for the Russians an unbroken succession of victories, for the Turks nought but defeat. That was my view. I was triumphing over the truth of my predictions, yet grieved at Ottoman disaster. Then the scene changes. An imbecile commander is replaced by a skilful general. The broken spirit of the army is restored, and the conquerors of yesterday are the defeated of to-day. I have a valued friend in the person of a man famous in literature. He knows nothing of armies or military science. He is in the centre of a vast mass of opinion. All told him what would be the course of the war. He ever smiled incredulously. To-day he has the laugh. Curious to know on what he based his conviction, he said, "military men never allow a sufficient margin. On parade the Russian troops had no equal. But they were young and uneducated; their officers were only one degree superior to those of the enemy; the high commands went to the blood imperial; the country they were about to operate in was dangerous and difficult beyond expression," and a host of other reasons he went on to enumerate. There was something in what he said. Yet all these things had been taken into account. But three of the four "Gs" which von Moltke said once were essential to military success failed them wholly, and the fourth in a great measure. "Geld, Geduld, Genie and Glück" must be with the great captain. Of money the Russians had some, but of patience, skill, and luck but little. Glad as one is of the change in the fortunes of the war, it is not without a very serious, nay a very terrible, aspect on the fortunes of the world. The Turks were preparing to accept any conditions of peace. They would have been very unfavourable to themselves and to British interests. But still peace would have ensued, and on peace hangs the general prosperity of the world. Now, there can be no peace until the Russian reverses have been avenged. The war will probably be protracted over next year. Moscovite resources are so much greater than Turkish in men, money, credit, and materials. The Russians can go on for so much longer, that in the end the advantage is almost sure to be with them. Her Majesty's Government have reason to be, in some measure, grateful to the Opposition which prevented their intervening in the struggle. For the present, at any rate, all reason for doing so has passed away, and if hereafter the necessity arise there, will be truth in Lord Derby's remark that, fresh and unimpaired, we shall come upon a weakened and exhausted enemy.

The reinforcements for Malta have reached their destination and have remained at it. *Apropos* of the 13th Light Infantry, as the ship was about to sail, a person sought admission on board. More than one doubt as to his object crossed the mind of those whom he addressed. But *mirabile dictu*, he came not to take or to ask for payment, but to give. He sought Private Burke. He was a solicitor, and he bore the cheerful news that he was entitled to a sum of £70,000 by the death of a relative. No Burke was known, but by description he readily found the object of his search, who was passing under an assumed name. But, rich or poor, Burke cannot for the present get is discharge. None are to be sent in, until further orders, of men composing the garrison of Malta. There will consequently be the singular spectacle of the owner of £70,000, or some £3,000 a year, serving as a private. This good fortune forcibly reminds one of that which has deservedly attended Lieutenant Colonel Luke O'Connor, of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. Twenty-five years ago, Luke O'Connor was a "gamin" of Boyle. He enlisted and 1854 saw him a sergeant. His heroism at the Alma lives in history. It won him the Victoria Cross and his commission. The Sedan won him a second date on the Cross. He served in the Indian Mutiny. He served in Ashantee. Just before the latter campaign he was quartered in his native town. There was no affectation. He visited those who had been kind to him in childhood, and a presentation was made. It is a large vase, manufactured by the well-known firm of Stephen Smith and Son, King-street, Covent Garden. From a base of ebony, whereon stand two figures—Luke O'Connor as a private and as a colour sergeant of the 23rd, and a relief, representing the scene at the Alma, there rises a massive silver vase surmounted by Luke O'Connor as Lieutenant Colonel. A plate bears the inscription, "1875. Presented to Lieutenant Colonel Luke O'Connor, V. C., 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, by numerous fellow countrymen of his in Roscommon and other friends, in admiration of his brilliant military career." Can any one say, after this example, that the calling of a soldier is not a noble one, leading to the highest honours, for what Luke O'Connor has won is within the reach of every man in the British service, who conducts himself and deserves as well of his Queen and country.

Officers, I congratulate you. The Promotion and Retirement "scheme" has now become a system. You are much favoured, but for your patient waiting the eulogy of the Secretary of State was well merited.

The Duke has gone to Hamburg. That the waters may do him much good is the wish of the entire British Army. Colonel Wellesley arrived in town on Sunday evening, and has had interviews with the Premier, &c. Last night he dined with the Queen. His return is not a little mysterious, that is, as to its object. No doubt his position with the Russian army was intolerable. Colonel Brackenbury is on the road back to Aldershot. He penetrated the Balkans with General Gourko. He wrote many letters, but only one or two were delivered in Printing House Square, to the great distress of the leading journal. Of war correspondents Mr. Archibald Forbes has again proved himself without a rival. Read his description of the Battle of Plevna, a perfect masterpiece, written after nineteen hours in the saddle, in a round hand suited to the intelligence of a foreign telegraph clerk, conveyed by himself for 100 miles on horse back. He knows no fear, exposes himself recklessly, and never tires or has an ache or a pain. What a secret lies in physical endurance. Yes, granted some ability, he who is the strongest in body will outdistance the cleverest man on earth if he be of feeble frame.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

THE *Ceylon Times* has translated and printed a letter from the *Semaphore de Marseilles*, written by one of the passengers of that ill-fated steamer. It gives a different account, in some material respects, from those published in the Indian papers, especially as regards the conduct of the Captain at the time, and his decision to abandon everything on board, down to the smallest handbags—so it was stated—of the passengers. In another column will be found so much of the letter referred to as will possess interest to the public on these points.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ALTHOUGH the first meeting of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers was called for Tuesday morning, and some thirty members actually put in an appearance at the back of the Town Hall, the rain caused a virtual postponement of the commencement of business to yesterday morning. Yesterday morning at 6-30 the Bombay Volunteers may be said to have commenced their career, which we hope will be a long and successful one. Eighty members were present behind the Town Hall, among whom we noticed a good leaven of old Volunteers. There were three drill instructors on the ground, and these with Mr. Rowell, of the Volunteers, each took charge of one of the four squads formed, and drilling was carried on for an hour. There is to be drills both morning and afternoon, to suit the convenience of all members of the corps, and companies will be formed in various districts of Bombay so that each volunteer may go through his instruction at a point near his dwelling place. The undress uniform was worn yestrday morning by a few members, and we observed two in the forage cap of the corps. The bulk of the Volunteers were, however, still in plain clothes. The Commandant and Adjutant of the corps were both present and showed by their earnest attention to what was going on that they had the progress of the Volunteer movement thoroughly at heart. We feel that the Volunteers have made a good beginning, and we trust that the energy and perseverance, which are characteristic of their race, will cause them to work on, and that a regiment will be produced that will be an example to all India, and prove that Bombay really possesses that superiority over other Indian cities, which she is perhaps only too ready to claim.

GYMKHANA V. UNITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Goal" had consulted the rules hung up in the Gymkhana Club House, he would have learnt that the rule partially quoted by him runs as follows: "If a man (that is to say, the ball) be fairly held, &c.," and if "Goal" will take the trouble to enquire he will learn that the above version of the rule was mutually agreed on by the captains of the two clubs above named, before the commencement of the match, and notification thereof given to the umpires.

QUARTER-BACK.

A POSTAL HANDBOOK.

MR. C. A. STUART, the Post Master of Bombay, has just issued a small Postal handbook, which will be, we are sure, of great utility to the general public, and a means of saving the sorters at the Post Office considerable time and trouble, if the public make that use of it which Mr. Stuart designs in its publication. It contains the names of the streets, alphabetically arranged, in the city of Bombay, the Postal district in which each is situated, and the initial letter or letters of each district; the public are accordingly requested to address their letters on this plan, when the saving of time and labour to those engaged in the sorting will be considerable, and if people direct their letters in the manner indicated, mistakes are hardly likely to occur in their delivery. The publication is issued free of charge, so that every letter-writer ought to provide himself with a copy, and in return adopt the plan of directing letters therein set forth, which will at once facilitate their delivery and lighten the operations of the Post Office.

FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH H. SCHOOL vs. J. CONNON H. SCHOOL.

THE first match of the season between the Scottish High School, Byculla, and the John Connon High School, Fort, was played on the football ground, on Tuesday last. From the appearance of the respective teams, it was the general opinion that the Fort would obtain an easy victory, but the result proved the fallacy of judging from appearances. The game was opened with an excellent kick-off by C. Smith, which was followed up by the Byculla forwards, in a manner which soon showed to which side victory would incline. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the Fort team, they were driven back and confined to their own goal. But at length Leibschwager managed to carry the ball past the Byculla forwards, and brought the play to the centre of the ground, the ball was then picked up by E. Brown (Byculla), who made a clear run, and obtained a touch down, but in such a remote corner of the field that a goal was impossible; the play was then general until half-time was called.

During the first part of the second half of the game, it seemed as if the Fort were about to regain their lost laurels, as some good runs were made by Leibschwager (Capt.), Ingle and Jolly, but the capital dribbling of J. McMeekin (Capt.), decided the fortune of the day. McMeekin dribbled the ball up to the very foot of the goal, where it was picked up by Desmier (a Byculla forward), who obtained an easy touch-down, but again Byculla failed in kicking a goal owing to the strong breeze that was blowing. A third touch down was obtained for Byculla by Newell, and this closed the game which then stood thus,—Byculla three touches down, Fort none. Among those who distinguished themselves for Byculla were Brown, Desmier, E. Gordon, Smith, Roselet and the brothers McMeekin, while little Flanagan deserves credit for his nimbleness. The umpires were Fort, George, and Byculla, Lake.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

BELLARY, Aug. 28.

H. E. the Viceroy and suite left here at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon, under the usual salute. The Collector accompanies Lord Lytton to Gundical. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were at the station to see the Viceroy off.

Mr. Thornton visited the jail this morning on behalf of the Viceroy to receive a petition from a prisoner sentenced to death, but arrived too late—the man was hanged at daylight.

Rain urgently needed. Crops withering.

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Madras at 6-30 this morning. His Excellency was received by a guard of honour and a numerous body of Military and Civilians. The Duke of Buckingham left Bellary the previous evening and met H. E. the Viceroy at the Central Station this morning. His Excellency visited the Relief Camp and held a *levée*. His Excellency will give a breakfast in the Banqueting Hall on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A Russian official despatch states that the firing on the Turkish side in the Schipka Pass on Sunday afternoon and Monday was feeble.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Porte has sent a despatch to London complaining of the Greek armaments, and threatening that if an insurrection breaks out in Thessaly that Turkey will send troops to Athens. The British Government in reply has remonstrated with the Greek Government on the subject, and a pacific communication has been sent to the Porte from Athens.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A despatch has been received at Constantinople from Suleiman Pasha, in which he states that on the 26th instant, after six days' continuous fighting with indecisive results, the Russians unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions on the heights of the Schipka Pass to the left of the Russian positions, and commanding the Russian line of retreat. He estimates the Russian loss to be 3,000 in killed alone.

A Russian official despatched from the Schipka Pass states, that all was quiet on the morning of the 28th instant, when the Russians still maintained their positions, the adjoining heights being held by the Turks.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

The Russians are massing their troops before Plevna.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Unofficial Russian accounts assert, that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has made an unsuccessful attempt to surround the Russian positions at Karukdara, but that he has succeeded in capturing Kizeltepe. No Russian official despatch on the subject has, however, been received.

LONDON, Aug. 28, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s Mule Twist	0-10
3 per cent. Consols for account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	54½ to ¼

The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 3 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 29th Aug., 8-5 a. m.

Mail steamer Mongolia, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 29th Aug., 12-7 p. m.

Mail steamer China, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 29.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-40 p.m.—Weather showery, wind N. W., ther. 82, W. B. 76, min. 74, bar. 29-86. Fall of rain 21 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 5, ther. 81, bar. 30. Fall of rain 12 cents.

Mangalore, 7-10 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 7 cents.

Tuticorin, 4-55 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W. S. strong, ther. 97, bar. 29-78.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. light, ther. 84. Fall of rain 17 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 9¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, up to 6 a.m.	0 76	0 30	0 40
Previously registered	49 66	39 83	47 30
Total up to date	50 42	40 13	47 70
Fall up to 29th Aug. 1876	40 51	41 55	50 58

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy....................As 4

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, although in very indifferent health, we regret to hear, has left Mount Aboo for the neighbourhood of Ajmere; the aspect of affairs throughout the Rajpootana States, both as regards grain and water resources, being anything but satisfactory.

Colonel Fraser, C. B., Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Ricketts, C. B., of the Board of Revenue, will very shortly proceed on a tour throughout the North-West Provinces, to confer with the local officers on the measures which it may become necessary to adopt in view of the threatened scarcity.

A letter from Agra, dated 23rd August, states that on the previous day rain fell about twenty miles from Agra and continued heavily for about half an hour. From the appearance of the sky it must have rained much more heavily in the surrounding districts and in Ajmere. Rain fell on the 21st midway between Jeypore and Agra, and also in the vicinity of Jeypore itself. As yet hardly any rain has fallen at Agra and its immediate neighbourhood, and the country appears quite dried up.

A traveller writing from Herioor, on the 21st, inst., says: "Here we found Captain MacIntyre hard at work in looking after his kitchen, putting up new sleeping sheds and latrines and getting a wall built so as to enclose the whole place. Having enclosures is, I think, a move in the right direction, and one which should be adopted in all kitchens; it prevents the famine-stricken from straying about the towns and villages in the neighbourhood, eating greens and unwholesome articles of food they pick up round about, and getting into scrapes. Two victims were pointed out to me at the Chittledroog kitchen; these two men, who are fed there, strayed into a neighbouring cholum field and gathered a few ears of cholum, when two of the owners of the field seized the poor wretches, took them away bodily, placed them prostrate on the ground, knelt over them, and with a knife cut their noses off completely. The perpetrators of this horrid cruelty were taken before the District Magistrate, and although they set up a false *alibi*, were convicted, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment."

Nearly 20,000 tons of grain were landed at the port of Madras between the 18th and 24th of August. 10,000 tons more were probably landed at Negapatam, Tuticorin, and other ports. 30,000 tons of grain would feed about ten millions of people for a week. These figures show what a vast proportion of the population are now dependent for existence on foreign supplies of food.

Thanks to hard work in playing every night, Dave Carson has been able to supplement the Town Relief Fund, Madras, to the extent of Rs. 201-3-9—being a moiety of the realisations of several performances generously given by him to this charitable fund.

Amongst the officials whose services in connection with the late Baroda affair have specially been recognized by Government, the name of Rao Bahadoor Gojanand Vitthal Shastri, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad, is mentioned, on whom the Government contemplate bestowing certain substantial rewards in acknowledgment of those services. For the present, however, the grant of a village to that officer has been sanctioned in part satisfaction of the said rewards.

A Superintendent of Military Stores is shortly to be appointed at the India Office, and not before he is wanted. An officer of the Indian Ordnance Department will probably be selected for the post—an arrangement which is likely to ensure the indent for military supplies for this country being executed with some regard to the fitness of things.

A telegram to a contemporary announces that Mr. Cunningham, who has just married a daughter of Lord Lawrence, has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

On Friday last, Hoosain Khan, the Mussulman Shikaree who accidentally shot his friend Deen Dar Khan at Pykarrah, was again brought for trial before the District Magistrate, at Ootacamund, but as the plaintiff's witnesses failed to put in an appearance, the case was dismissed.

We announced the other day that the Krishna Lighthouse had been entirely washed away. This may account for the s. s. Mecca having lately gone ashore on the Krishna Shoal, as the commander of the steamer was looking out for the light when she struck.

The S. S. Sirius was towed up to Calcutta on Friday by the S. S. Alexandra in a disabled condition, having sustained injuries to her shaft on the voyage.

Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough, a tragedian, well-known on the London stage, has recently arrived in Calcutta from a starring tour through Australia and South Africa. He purposes making his first appearance in India during the ensuing Calcutta season, and subsequently in other parts of India.

A serjeant and two privates of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment stationed at Kamptee, a small detachment of which regiment garrisons the Seetabuldi Fort, were apprehended at Sindhi by the police, a few days ago, for accidentally shooting an old woman. They had gone out on a shooting excursion not far off the railway line at Sindhi, a station 21 miles from Nagpore, when, coming across a beautiful black buck, and not seeing any obstruction in the way, they all three fired together, and were almost immediately startled by a piercing scream and a human figure, as it seemed to their startled senses, at the moment rose in the air and dropped never to rise again. They hastened to the spot, and were shocked to find a poor old woman lying dead, shot through the heart. All thoughts of the beautiful black buck, which had been the cause of the sad catastrophe, and which had disappeared as if by enchantment, vanished before the terrible reality they had now to face. There seemed no hope whatever of reviving the old woman; and the men immediately returned and made themselves over to the police at Sindhi. They were made over to a European guard on their arrival here, and have been sent on to Kamptee for trial under military regulations. Small blame can be attached to the men for the deed, for, at this season, the field crops are about two feet high, and it is impossible to see any object seated in a field as the old woman presumably was; and especially in the excitement of the chase with a beautiful animal within killing distance of you, one's sight becomes concentrated upon the game in view and fails to see any other stationary object.

Dr. Andreas is said to have completely cleared out a mound at Risher, near Bushire, full of bricks with cuneiform Elamite inscriptions. M. de Sarzec, French Consul at Bosrah, has been excavating at Táloo, an hour's ride from the River Hai (Hye). He has discovered the ruins of an ancient Babylonian city, either Zergulla or one of the same group, and found several slabs and bronze figures.

The Government of India has again called the attention of all local Governments and Administrations to the importance of preserving all buildings, monuments, &c., possessing architectural merits or historical associations. The notice of Government was attracted to the matter by some of the suggestions made for famine relief works including propositions for the demolition of ancient forts and the like. Stringent orders have now been issued that no buildings of historical or architectural interest are to be injured in any way; and even in cases in which the removal of ancient buildings is absolutely necessary, the greatest care is to be taken to preserve all carvings and inscriptions. The letter which Government has circulated on this subject was published in the *Bombay Gazette* last Tuesday.

The appointment (says the *Athenæum*) of consular pupils for the East is a good step, but the original measure which created diplomatic pupils was better, because it gave us Lord Strangford and some good scholars. The pupils are to learn Turkish, Russian, and the Slav languages. It is not easy to see why Arabic is left out, since it is essential for Syria, Baghdad, Arabia, Egypt, Tunis, and Tripoli. Besides this, it is the key to the law, theological, and scientific terms in Turkish and Persian. It is right that Turkish should be put in the foreground, for it is also the court language in Persia, and is useful in Turkestan, the Caucasus, and the Crimea, in Egypt and Barbary. It is absolutely necessary the study should be of a literary character, for the composition of state documents and letters is particularly cultivated. The study of Slav should be vernacular, and subordinate to the others. As a knowledge of French is a preliminary, vernacular Rouman should be encouraged. On the Indian plan, there should be prizes for the acquisition of additional languages, such as Kurd, Georgian, Armenian. To pass in Mussulman law in the Arabic texts should be indispensable for a dragoman of a consulate.

The *World* says:—"Here is rather a funny story about an Indian prince recently put under the especial charge of an Oxford tutor for the insignificant remuneration of 500*l*. a year. First scene: Children of the tutor in convulsions in the hall at the entrance of the illustrious stranger. Second scene: His swarthy majesty imperiously demanding to be taken abroad. Request politely refused. Third scene: Black Prince and the prospective 500*l*. absconded; only the turban left behind to frighten the children for the future. Moral: Do not accept the charge of an Indian prince; for, as a rule, you are not entertaining an angel unawares. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*"

The Government of India has declined to accede to the prayer of certain memorialists from Bengal, who have petitioned for the reconsideration or repeal of the Indian Majority Act of 1875. The provisions of the Act were for long widely and largely discussed before being made law. The Section by which the limit of non-age of wards was raised, was in accordance with the almost unanimous opinion of all those authorities, Native as well as European, who were consulted on the subject. These authorities were of opinion that a young Zemindar was not at the age of 18 well qualified to discharge, with advantage to himself or his estates, the responsible functions of a great landholder, and many instances were brought to the notice of the Government in which misfortune and harm had resulted from the premature entry on the management of their estates by young heirs. Not a few of the authorities consulted were in favour of still further raising the limit of non-age. Before the passing of the Act the age fixed for the attainment of majority by wards was (and had long been) higher than that fixed for the rest of the people, accordingly the Act fixed the age of majority for wards at 21 years, and as regards others fixed it at 18 years. One objection urged against the Act was, that it might tend to interfere with the due performance, on the part of minors, of customary religious rites. It has, however, been pointed out that section 2 of the Act expressly provides against all legal disabilities in respect of marriage, dower, divorce, adoption, and all religious rites and usages.

A London paper publishes the following telegram dated Alexandria, Aug. 7: "It is stated that the attitude of King John of Abyssinia since the defeat of King Menelek's army is causing great uneasiness. At Massowah it is rumoured that the Abyssinians are massing troops on the Egyptian frontier, and are threatening a descent on Egyptian territory unless the traitor Walda Mikail, who is very troublesome, be delivered up at once. Colonel Gordon is expected at Sennait shortly to prevent further complications."

The *World* says:—"Even the Russophilo *Daily News* was obliged to admit that the Russian rout at Plevna was a very serious disaster. But there is reason to believe that the published accounts fall far short of the truth. I hear a telegram received by a certain august personage in this country described the affair in its true colours as an overwhelming blow, and one which may yet have more important consequences. The mysterious Osman Pasha is undoubtedly an able leader, which is sufficient to discredit the rumour that he is M. the ex-Marshal Bazaine. Traitor or no traitor, rightfully or wrongfully condemned, Bazaine never showed himself a man of parts. Nor, although agile enough to escape from prison, would he be likely to display the activity and enterprise of an Osman Pasha."

The Russian Imperial Guard, which is on its way to Bulgaria, consists of three divisions of infantry, to each of which is attached a brigade of field artillery, a brigade of rifles, and three divisions of cavalry. Each division of infantry, again, consists of two brigades; each brigade comprising two regiments, of four battalions each. The brigade of artillery attached to each division bears the same number as this latter, and consists of six batteries of eight guns each. Of these batteries, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are armed with 9-pounder, the 4th, 5th, and 6th with 4-pounder guns. The total number of men in each division of infantry of the guard, including the artillery brigade, the artillery park and the divisional ambulance, amounts to 20,348; each division being able to place, when its war establishment is complete, 15,360 bayonets and 48 guns in front line. Each division of cavalry comprises two brigades, each formed of two regiments of cavalry and two horse artillery batteries of 6 guns. The total number of men in such a division amounts to 4,079, and it can place in the field 2,499 sabres and 12 guns. Finally, the brigade of rifles of the Guard consists of four battalions numbering in all 3,816 men and placing 3,040 bayonets in front line. Altogether, therefore, the Imperial Guard of Russia numbers 77,097 of all ranks and arms of the service, and, provided that all its units are completed to their full war strength, can place in the field 49,120 bayonets, 7,497 sabres, 144 field-pieces, and 36 horse-artillery guns. The commander of the Guard is the Czarewitch, holding the rank of General of Infantry, and his chief of the staff is Lieutenant-General Count Voronzoff-Dajkoff. The commander of the 1st Division of Infantry is Lieutenant General the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch; of the 2nd Division, Lieutenant-General Tjerkoff; of the 3rd Division, Lieutenant General Katalei; of the Brigade of Rifles, Major-General Ellis; of the 1st Division of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Count Mussin, Pujkin, and of the 2nd Division of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Gourko.

The Ambassador of Russia has forwarded to the Editor of the *Daily News* a copy of a document received from the Russian headquarters concerning the occurrences which took place at the passage of the Shipka defile:

Kezanlik, 9-21st July.

As foreigners, authorised to follow the operations of the Russian army, as the representatives of some of the principal organs of the European Press, we consider it our duty to publicly certify to the barbarous acts committed by the regular Ottoman troops in the defence of the Shipka defile. On the 5-17th and the 6-18th of July, in the deadly conflicts which preceded the evacuation of the entrenched works constructed by the Turks, certain positions were successively occupied and abandoned by the combatants of the two armies, without either side having time to carry off the dead and wounded. On the termination of the struggle, the Turks, abandoned in large numbers, were collected and attended to upon the plateau itself by the surgeons of the hostile army; but of the wounded Russians, who had the misfortune to fall in a place momentarily occupied by the Turkish troops, not one remained alive. From twenty to thirty unfortunate men were decapitated, several had their feet, hands, ears, noses, and sexual parts cut off; their breasts were gashed with yataghan cuts, and their heads carried away into the Turkish camp, where the Russian troops found them after the occupation of the works. We saw with our own eyes these severed heads, these mutilated bodies, some showing by the contraction of the muscles and the contortion of the members, the horrible tortures of a mutilation effected during life. We saw a decapitated and mutilated body still extended upon the ambulance stretcher on which it had been placed wounded by comrades, and not far off the bodies, also decapitated, of the two ambulance men, wearing on the left arm the badge of the Red Cross. Confining ourselves strictly to what we saw, and leaving to those who witnessed the engagement itself to point out the violation of the rights of war committed by the Turks in raising two flags of parley, and then immediately firing upon the Russian troops, who were resting, we submit to the judgment of the civilized world the contrast presented on the morrow of the engagement: a few hundred yards apart, on the one hand, more than fifty wounded Mussulmans attended to according to the precepts of humanity by the surgeons of the Russian army; on the other hand, the heap of severed heads, a hideous trophy of the barbarities of the regular Ottoman garrison. (Signed),

C. B. Brackenbury, Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Correspondent of the *Times*.

Dick de Lonlay, Special Correspondent of the *Moniteur Universel* and the *Monde Illustre*.

H. de Lamothe, Correspondent of the *Temps*.

J. L. Pellicer, Correspondent of the *Illustracion Espanola y Americana*.

Certified according to the original.

Tirnova, 15-27 July, 1877.

Nelidow, Director of the Diplomatique Chancellery.

To the promotion of clubs there is no end. It is now being proposed to establish one entitled the United Schools; a name designate which is nothing if not Catholic and comprensible, extending as it does from Eton to Edinburgh, and from Rugby to Rossall.

Vanity Fair:—"The frequenters of Monaco will regret to hear of the death of M. Blanc, and those who have played at his tables will be interested to hear that it is reported that he leaves a fortune of about six million pounds sterling. The business at Monaco has for some time been formed into a company, and, although Mons. Blanc was the chief proprietor, I understand that affairs will go on just the same as before."

The *Times*, commenting on Lord Beaconsfield's recent remarks, says:—"It is perfectly understood by Russia that any attempt to possess herself of Constantinople or the European shore of the Dardanelles will be resisted by the Queen's Government. These are the only points with which we are now concerned, for Egypt and the Persian Gulf may be put out of the question. If, then, Russia breaks down the Turkish power, and, as a consequence, pretends to the conquest of Roumelia, the conditions on which our present neutrality rests will be violated. Lord Beaconsfield describes the Russian reply as conciliatory, and has no reason to doubt that the conditions will be honourably observed. We have always been of the same opinion, believing that the conquest of Constantinople never has been, and cannot be, part of the Russian programme. Leaving England out of the question, such a design is at variance with all we can discern of the understandings of the Continental Powers, and it is absolutely certain that a much more limited extension of territory would bring Austria into the field as an enemy. If the campaign had been the promenade which the Russian officers are said to have promised themselves, there would still be little fear for the chief condition of British neutrality; but in the light of present events the wisdom of that policy which the Government has accepted and now proclaims by the mouth of its chief is more than ever apparent. Assuming, with the champions of 'British interests,' that the existence of the Turkish Power is an advantage, it certainly seems that up to the present time the Sultan and his people have been able to do without us. They have probably fought better when left to their own resources than if they had been encouraged to depend on British regiments and ships, and if British gold were being poured out among them."

In discussing the chances of certain men succeeding in the Premiership, *Mayfair* thus refers to the Secretary of State for India:—"Originality of view, boldness of character, fertility of resource, and brilliancy in execution are qualities which of late the British nation has been accustomed to find in its Premiers, and though it is constitutionally prone to fall down and worship respectability and high level mediocrity, it stops short of accepting these as credentials for an office which in point of dignity is scarcely below that of the Sovereign, and in respect of personal power is far above it. These desired qualities meet in the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is probable that if a plebiscite were taken to-morrow, and the people were asked to decide who should be Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury would be elected by an overwhelming majority of votes. But for familiar reasons his lordship's chance of selection at the approaching crisis is only one degree better than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Marquis of Salisbury is capable of doing almost anything but controlling his temper. His contemptuous asperity of manner is more than flesh and blood can stand. He not only cultivates a wholesome habit of calling a spade a spade, but he succeeds in throwing into his definition the accusation that it is a very bad spade—a spade to be hacked and hewed into small pieces and presently thrown into the fire. From the height of his superbly sardonic self-conceit the Marquis of Salisbury looks out upon the world, and, behold! he finds everything is very bad. Justly or unjustly, there is a rooted conviction that if he were head of the Government his Cabinet would have to be remade every three weeks; which is obviously not a procedure conducive to good government.

THE POONA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The impression left on one's mind after seeing the Poona Fine Art Exhibition of this year is, that very many of the paintings were considerably above the ordinary standard of merit as amateur productions; yet I must confess that I was rather disappointed at seeing so few water-colour studies after the *modern* school of water-colour painting. With the exception of one or two specimens (which, by the bye, were worthy of being hung in a better light) nearly every water-colour landscape was strictly after, that antiquated system of "tinted washes," which, although capable of producing beautiful effects when carried out with laborious accuracy, cannot, however, be compared with the more modern system, which judiciously combines body colour painting with the old system of successive washes of transparent colour. Let any observant art student go to our best water-colour painting exhibitions in Europe, and he will not fail to be struck with the extraordinary improvement in the style of touch, and in the truthfulness of colour in foliage painting. The modern system represents a foreground tree as it really is, whereas the old does little but suggest its existence. In the one case our imagination has to play a very important part in giving reality to a tree made out of a mass of greenish clouds, dabs, and blotches resembling compressed sea-weed more than anything else; whereas, on the other hand, every student of the modern school attempts to represent a tree such as the dullest rustic would not fail to recognize.

In reference to the letter by a correspondent who styles himself "A Lover of Art," which appeared in your columns to-day, I cannot imagine anyone calling himself "A Lover of Art" objecting to prizes being awarded for paintings simply because they were not painted in India. There are many persons who would be only too glad to see a prize go even to that individual who would take the trouble to give us gratis every year a view of some of the best productions from European Art Exhibitions! The satisfaction of wearing false plumes must be very little at the best of times; and, I think, no true lover of art would grudge a prize being awarded for the *best picture*, even if it were not given to the right *person*. I, for one, am heartily tired of beholding those continuously feeble attempts at representing art in the shape of dingy faced "Aryan sisters" and brothers!

ARTIST.

Aug. 28.

PRAYER FOR RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to say a word in reply to Mr. Morant's letter. Mr. M. says, "he believes in prayer," but it is folly to pray for rain in the Deccan, because the trees have been cut down. He believes "God helps those that help themselves" (he is quite right there), but he does not seem to believe that it is of any use to ask God to help those who have neglected to help themselves, or who are suffering from the mistakes of others.

He says "far more good will be done" by planting thousands of trees, &c., than by "many prayers," but there is no time to plant trees—crops are being ruined, men and women are dying all around us. Is there not power with God? Cannot He help us, even without trees? I never heard, when God sent hail and rain in the land of Egypt, that He first of all planted trees; neither, when the prayer of Samuel went up for Him to send thunder and rain in the middle of wheat harvest, do we find that "a natural law prevented Him sending it." I imagine that after the three years during which neither dew nor rain descended on the land of Samaria, the trees must have died, and "the atmosphere must have been unnaturally hot and dry;" and yet with a completely unscientific faith in the power of God, Elijah got up to the top of Mount Carmel, and was foolish enough to believe that God could send rain in spite of the adverse condition of things, and it came, "the heavens were black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain."

Mr. Morant asks M. D. "whether he imagines for a moment that by the force of prayer he could," &c., as if prayer were a force, whereas it is simply "asking" God to do something for us which we cannot do ourselves.

God *can* overcome even the difficulties which seem so overwhelming to Mr. Morant, and therefore there is use in asking Him; and unless in His wisdom He sees some good reason for withholding it, He *will* send it. He has done greater things than this before. Let Mr. Morant's good advice about planting trees be acted upon by all means, but even when this is done we are still dependent upon God for rain. There were doubtless plenty of trees in Samaria, but these did not bring rain when God forbad it to come, and so there may be thousands of trees in the Deccan and yet no rain.

Let us thank God, and acknowledge His hand in what He has already done, and continue in prayer, not making our requests as a matter of right, but humbly hoping that they may be granted, through the undeserved mercy of our Saviour Jesus Christ.—Yours, &c.

Mazagon, Aug. 28. W. P. PARTRIDGE.

RIVAL AND PRESUMPTUOUS EXPLANATIONS AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I need hardly tell you that at the present day a man looks to his daily paper to furnish him with ready-made ideas on all subjects. As a rule, these are furnished spontaneously, but when, as in this case, a matter becomes hopelessly entangled without apparently attracting the attention of those who should make all crooked paths straight for the benefit of their subscribers, it becomes a question of necessity with the latter to call for some elucidation lest they be left in the lamentable condition of those who "know not what to think."

The Lord Bishop of Madras recommends that special humiliation services should be held in mitigation of the present evil. One of his most devout followers writes to a Madras paper that "every one acknowledges the present drought in the land as a visitation sent from God," coupling this over-confident statement, which by the way will surprise "every one" considerably, with the explanation that in making it he is but sending what he is pleased to call "news to a secular journal," and not collecting material for a lay-sermon on the Bishop's text, as one might otherwise have been led to imagine. Equally surprising to "every one" will be his next bit of news, that "Christians and others are being thus visited and made to suffer alike, on account of the little progress the Gospel is making in this land. Christians are punished for their indifference towards this matter, and Hindus, Mahomedans, &c., for their obstinacy in opposing Christian Missionary effort." As Hallam would have said, "I question it! I question it!" The recalcitrant natives themselves will have it that their calamities are due to the preachings of the Missionaries, who, they say, are continually reviling the gods of this country; and indeed there are many things done in the name of Christianity here which accord so little with its spirit as almost to incline one to side with them. The *Deccan Herald*, for instance, heads a paragraph in this way:—"We have been requested to publish the following notice in our local columns. We need hardly say that the day of meeting will prevent Christians from attending. It is to be held on the Christian Sabbath." To the general run of Christians who expected from the tone of this introduction that it was a prelude to the announcement of a bull-fight, what followed must have come rather as a *non-sequitur*, being a simple statement that measures of relief were to be concerted for the famine-stricken in Poona! Does not this recall the teachings of the "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites," rather than that of Him who denounced them?

The Mahomedans and Parsees are going in heavily for fasting and prayer, and I am told that a spectator of one of these ceremonies among the Zoroastrians of Sind was startled at the sumptuous nature of the banquet which followed the supplication. Indeed, my own recollections of a "day of general humiliation, fasting, and prayer" in more enlightened lands than these, recall a holiday and a somewhat better dinner than usual. Why should we ask more from the natives of this country? Are not the real abstainers from food to be found among the famine sufferers?

Your columns were a few days since open to an officer in the Revenue Survey, who, smiling superior at the contentions concerning the most effectual sort of prayer, announced that it was not a question of prayer at all but of planting trees. This sounded technical and practical, and earned him my suffrages at once. But lo, ere twenty-four hours had elapsed an "M. D." had appeared and demolished my arboreal instructor with arguments which were practical if not technical.

I have not gone into this matter at length for fear of trespassing upon your space, but perhaps enough has been laid before you to show the contradictions which assail the seeker after truth on every side, and the necessity for ever crying for

LICHT, MEHR LICHT!

P. S.—A letter from an intelligent Native is now before me, in which he abandons himself to the ancient Hebrew and orthodox belief, that the Creator is vindictive and cruel, and "worrits" His creatures on earth because they are not angels. My Arian brother says, "It appears the Almighty has been highly indignant at the multitudes of sin in this world, and has determined to exterminate his creatures, a number of whom have already been punished by the scourge of Heaven's wrath."

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

Sir,—As the Diocesan School is a public institution and one in which many of your readers take an interest, may I beg of you to be good enough to find a place for the accompanying letter in your columns?—Yours, &c.,

A. C. HOUSTON.

Diocesan High School, 29th August 1877.

To Captain Babington, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Diocesan Board of Education.

Sir,—I have the honour to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Principal of the Bombay Diocesan High School, and to ask the Diocesan Board to release me from my engagement with them six months after the date of this letter. The reasons which have induced me to take this step are briefly these:

1. The proceedings of the Local Committee previous to 6th February last, when I applied for their removal.

2. Their actions since that date. (i). In depriving me of all assistance, save that of a Marathi pundit who can teach Mathematics. (ii). In increasing the number of classes by separating the younger boys and girls. (iii). In refusing to pay the ordinary business expenses of the school, and ordering me to defray these by levying an additional charge on each pupil.

3. The statement of the Diocesan Board, in which they dispose of every appeal against the jurisdiction of the Local Committee, viz. "that the Local Committee of the Diocesan High School, Byculla, so represent the Board in their relations to the school, that all proceedings taken by the Committee are to be regarded by Mr. Houston as taken by the Board."

I have the honour to say that the present arrangements of the Committee and the Board make it impossible for me to perform the duties which I undertook when I assumed charge of the school.—I have, &c.

A. C. HOUSTON.

THE ICE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Justice" thinks that "Government has acted wisely to let the rotunda remain in the hands of the present company," or in other words, that the unsightly round top structure between the under-Sheriff's office and the Scotch Kirk shall continue to remain with the other building behind it, leased to Tudor and Co. at a nominal rental. I wonder if your correspondent, or nine people out of ten in Bombay, really know anything about the history of the premises in the Fort known as the Government Ice House, or have any idea of the value of the said premises to a competitive ice company. The unsightly rotunda was put up somewhere about forty years ago, partly, if not wholly, by public subscription, Government giving the land. People wanted ice in those days, and the late Mr. Tudor, (wherever he set up an ice trade in India, got assistance from the public) proposed to trade with, or the Government, or both. About twenty years ago the building behind the rotunda was put up by the late Mr. Tudor at his own expense; but building on Government land, the building passed from his executors' hands to the Government of India, some twelve or thirteen years since, when the Tudor Co.'s ice supply having given out, the Government took the ice house premises away from them, and leased the property to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. The lease did no good to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., and in course of time the premises were leased to others, who got an equally bad bargain. Then, in 1869, the Ice Committee of Bombay recommended Government to cancel the existing lease and to lease the property to others, and the Committee leased back the premises to Tudor and Co. Thus the property known as the Government Ice House, the costliest portion of which was paid for by the late Mr. Tudor, now stands leased to Tudor and Co., until March 1879, when the Ice Committee intend, as they inform the memorialists, to make stricter terms with Messrs. Tudor and Co. But the Committee apparently forget that Tudor and Co. have never given any consideration for the lease of property they have no use for, nor are they likely to do so. As for any competitive companies taking over the Government ice house premises, they would not think of doing so, as the rotunda is a perfect oven, calculated to melt rather than to preserve ice, and the other building cannot be made to preserve ice anything near as well as the Tudor Co.'s vaults behind the Insolvent Debtors' Court. A competitive company would, of course, put up their own ice vaults.

A word about Government and the memorialists. I do not think Government had anything to do with the memorial except to refer it to the Ice Committee, composed of Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, and Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor. As Mr. Reid was the President of the Ice Committee, when, in 1869, the Committee recommended Government to take the lease from people who, though being out of ice temporarily had large quantities afloat for Bombay, he stood in a manner committed to the Tudor Co. Besides, the memorialists censured the Committee, and it could not be expected that the Committee would, by recommending Government to cancel Tudor's lease, pass a vote of censure upon themselves. No doubt Government would do a sensible thing to pull down the buildings known as the Government Ice House, occupying the site for some other purpose, or disposing of it; and if Government wanted to be liberal, they might make Tudor and Co. a present of the material of the building behind the rotunda, the cost of which was defrayed by the late Mr. Tudor.

August 28. COMMON SENSE.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, Aug. 25.

The dress of the Hyderabad Contingent has been modified by the Resident at Hyderabad. The cavalry dress of the European officers is costly, but very neat; while that of the artillery and infantry is to be precisely the same as the British, excepting the monogram H. C. on the cap, and *pugree* of the H. C. pattern. In future, except under very special cases, subaltern officers of the H. C. are to be considered disqualified for the position of squadron and wing commander. The adjutancy and quartermastership is to be in future held by subalterns.

It has been brought to notice by commandants of corps, H. C., that it would be a cruel pity to move corps in these dear times and heap misery on married sepoys. The Resident by a recent order has announced that the 1st and 3rd Infantry Regiments H. C., from Bolarum and Lingasoogoor respectively, are to change stations from the 15th Nov. It is to be hoped the other corps will stand fast till next year. Lieut.-Colonel Hill, M.S.C., squadron officer 4th Cavalry, H. C., Hingolee, has been permitted to proceed on furlough on private affairs for one year. Captains Fitzgerald and Sewell, M.S.C., have been promoted to substantive majors from March last. A great concession has been made by the Government of India, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., of a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem to the regiments of infantry, H. C., as band allowance from the 1st inst. It is to be hoped that the presidents of bands will now get some good music, which we have long wanted. Sickness is still in the 3rd Infantry camp at Raichore; two extra medical subordinates have been sent there for duty.

I again invite the Sanitary Commissioner's attention to the great mortality of natives from fever and bowel complaints. The villages during the monsoon are filthy, and sanitation should be strictly enforced. Of course, as usual, Akola figures high in deaths from the above two diseases. During the month of June last there were 4,767 deaths amongst a population of 2,184,945, or at the rate of 2·18 per 1,000. Can nothing be done to prevent such terrible mortality? The mortuary register is, no doubt, defective and unreliable. The population is also in excess of that reported by the census of 1867; the births have invariably been one-third in excess of the deaths—for instance, in June there were 3·33 births per 1,000, or 7,280 against 4,767 deaths. From this, I conclude that the deaths have been reported by the village authorities incorrectly.

There has been a war between the *bhisties* and the Municipality of this station. The former vowed that not a drop of water would they give to extinguish fires in the town unless they received compensation or were exempted from paying taxes, and the august body have thought it prudent to accede to these demands. The Municipal Corporation seems to be getting hard up for cash, for it has reduced the secretary's salary from Rs. 200 to 125 per mensem. It seems like "hard times" when it has been proposed by Mr. Hordern that all rich people be charged a fee for medical treatment and for medicines supplied by the charitable dispensary of this town, including the "persons employed in the cotton factories, the managers of which pay *nothing* towards the support of the dispensary." This is rather a hard hit. Had the managers been asked, I have no hesitation in stating that they would be most happy to "support the *Charitable* Dispensary." However, this subject has been referred to a sub-committee. New trenches for the deposit of night-soil "are to be dug and filled *periodically*." I would beg to suggest that after the deposit, it be covered *daily* on the dry earth system, and sold to the ryots. Mr. Kissun Loll, bullock contractor for conservency carts, managed to get his rate increased from eight to nine and half rupees per month on the plea of dearness of fodder, &c.

Mr. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpore, proceeds on leave for a month to West Berar, and Inspector Richardson officiates.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, Aug. 25.

This charming little place seems to be full of news and new-comers just now. The rain, as everywhere else in the Surat Zilla, is very scanty, not even one-third the annual amount having yet fallen. Prices of all sorts of grain are consequently high. The sun is as hot as if it were the month of October, and the plants are withering under the unusual heat. Christians, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mussulmans have performed various religious ceremonies and made long prayers for rain, but the result has yet to be seen.

Daring robberies are frequent now-a-days. A grain merchant's house has been looted by a band of about 80 men, and where H. E. the Governor of Damaun as well as all the officers and the regiment of this district reside. About two tons of rice were stolen, and the police arrangements being very defective here, no trace has yet been found of these daring thieves.

The Municipality of this place is a miserable and incapable institution, and its functionaries a set of imbeciles. They seem to be totally incapable of doing any good for the place. The whole town is in a filthy state. Even the high road leading to the railway station is dirty and full of ruts and stones.

Owing to the scarcity of rain, great fears are entertained that the distress of the *kolees* and *dooblas* of some of the villages may drive them to do mischief. A Parsee Settis, Mr. Maneckjee Cowasjee of this place, who is a gentleman of great influence and energy, is trying his best to benefit these people, by employing them as ramocsees and batakeewallas, as many as are required, paying them out of his own pocket, and he has called a few Arabs and Mekranees from his own jagheer villages for the protection of the people and his own village katris, the police being totally useless. The other day I was shocked to hear of a dacoity attended with murder, at a British village called Bagvada, about six miles from here. A large gang of robbers, consisting of *kolees* and *dooblas*, from Portuguese villages, and even a few Portuguese, mostly dismissed soldiers, planned to attack some merchants of small Damaun on the night of the 21st inst., but seeing the people on their guard—and thanks to Maneckjee Sett's private police—they did not carry out their intention. Thereupon they secretly passed off to Bagvada, where they succeeded in looting three merchants' houses, and carried away nearly Rs. 1,000 worth of gold and silver ornaments, silk clothing, &c. But in the meantime the few police and Customs sepoys stationed at that village were on the alert, and they bravely challenged the robbers. A conflict ensued, when the police fired at the miscreants, killing one on the spot and wounding about half a dozen others. This infuriated the dacoits, who then attacked the sepoys, who were only five in all. One of the Customs sepoys fought most gallantly, but had to use the muzzle of his gun; after disabling about half a dozen of his assailants he was overpowered by sheer numbers, and ruthlessly murdered, smashing the brave man's head to pieces with stones. The dacoits also had firearms, which they used, wounding a constable. Victory under these circumstances was on the side of the miscreants, who made off, carrying with them the body of their dead comrade. The owners of the houses looted, seeing the dacoits in large numbers, ran away with their families, leaving their homes to be pillaged by these *budmashes*. The District Police Superintendent, Mr. Scannel, and Capt. Pedder, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, with the District Police Inspector and chief constable of Pardee, are here, and are exerting themselves to find the looted property and the miscreants, also their ringleader, who is said to be a koli inhabitant either of Magarvada or Pariary. The Parsee Settia has suggested to the Portuguese authorities the propriety of handing over the bandits when caught to the English officials who are here, and who are busy in instituting enquiries as to the whereabouts of the wounded men. Mr. Maneckjee is also giving information to the British police officers mentioned above, and His Excellency had a long interview with Mr. Maneckjee the other day on the subject of the outrage. His Excellency has promised to do everything in his power, but regretted that "he had no good officials to execute his orders promptly and faithfully." Already about a dozen men are under arrest. Mr. Phillip Moniz, the *Izardar* of the village Venkal, has done good service in helping to discover some of the wounded dacoits. A *batakeewalla* is said to have done a service to the inhabitants of Bagvada, as he was the first to inform them to be on their guard, as there was danger brewing—for which he ought to be rewarded.

One of the *bhagnawallas* here, who are living snugly since the time of the share mania, has narrowly escaped being deprived of his ill-acquired wealth by a band of robbers. His bungalow, which is situated on the sea shore, was attacked by about two dozen *shahookars*, but as the shrewd old bankrupt keeps an excellent pair of bull dogs, the attempt did not succeed, the barking of the dogs having aroused his servants.

BOMBAY.

A new delight for Bombay.—We have been requested to intimate, that the new Regimental Band of the Marine Battalion will, weather permitting, play for the first time in public at the Apollo Bunder at a quarter to 6 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), and will probably continue to do so weekly at the same place on the evening of the departure of the English Mail. The public are under great obligations to the officers of the Marine Battalion for this arrangement, which will prove a great delight to the visitors and loungers at the Bunder on Mail evenings.

The traffic in grain.—The railway officials at the Poona station have their hands full of work just now. The traffic in grain passing through the Poona station to Sholapore and Kaladgi, to Hyderabad and to the Madras districts, is greater than ever. The arrival and departure of trains continue all day and all night, and the servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company have very little rest just now.

The Parsee Matrimonial Court.—Owing to the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., a vacancy has been caused in the office of delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay; and Government have requested the present Sir Jamsetjee to call a meeting of the Parsee Justices of the Peace for the purpose of nominating a gentleman to fill the vacancy, and submitting the name to Government. Sir Jamsetjee has accordingly called a meeting of the Parsee Justices for Saturday next.

Marine Court of Inquiry.—A Court of Inquiry will be held on Wednesday, the 5th proximo, at 12 o'clock, at the Fort Police Court, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the steamship Cheops, whilst under the command of Captain John L. Dryden, at Vingorla, on the 4th instant. The Marine Court will be composed of Mr. W. Webb, Magistrate, Captain N. Stewart, of the P. & O. s. s. Assam, and Mr. H. B. Barnes, the Superintending Engineer of the P. & O. S. N. Company.

Criminal breach of trust.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Cashna, accompanied by Mr. Moreshwer Luximon, solicitor, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, and obtained a summons against Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 5,300. The summons was made returnable on the 5th proximo.

Opium smuggling.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Allabux Mahomed was brought up on remand before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with abetting the smuggling of opium in respect of two cases weighing 2 maunds, 13 seers and 25 tolas, valued at Rs. 1,679-10, and the duty thereon being Rs. 2,239-8, which were transmitted from the railway station at Verumgaum to Bombay. The prisoner was the party who came forward to receive the said property at the Grant Road Station on its arrival there. Mr. Cleveland, the acting public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. His Worship, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, who were railway officials, and also of officials of the Customs Department, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.—Another Mahomedan, named Abdool Hoossain Lookmanjee, was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of a similar offence in respect of 6 lbs. of opium, and was fined double the value and double the duty on the quantity found in his possession.

Accident at Callian and its Results.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"I saw in your paper mention of an accident which occurred on the 9th August at Callian station on the G. I. P. Railway, in which the circumstances are not quite correctly specified: at least, I am inclined to think the accident you report, must have been the one I now narrate, as it is unlikely that two arms of two native boys would have been taken off by an engine the same day at this station. The child was only about three years old, and not fifteen. This difference of age would not be material in narrating an ordinary accident to only a native child, a third class passenger, but I wish, in giving the true details, to call your attention to the ignorance and apathetic indifference which were exhibited in the case. The child followed its father across the rails, and was truck by the wheel of a truck which was being shunted by some coolies. The arm was much shattered. The station master called a medical officer, a Parsee, who made no attempt to save the arm by setting it; but said that it must be amputated, and accordingly he operated on the arm, taking it off at the shoulder. He then told the father of the child to wrap a cloth over the wound, but himself supplied neither lint nor styptic, nor strapping. The next morning, this medical man saw the patient again, but merely ordered to keep the wounded arm wrapped up in the cloth originally applied. The father of the child having sufficient knowledge to be aware that recovery could not take place under these circumstances brought the child on towards Madras to procure further medical aid, but of course neither child nor man could survive a treatment like this, and before reaching Gooty lockjaw set in and the child was taken out of the train dead, and was buried at Gooty. The above is almost word for word the statement of the father of the child."

"COLONZO."

An entertainment will be given by "Colonzo" to-morrow, Friday, at the Grant Road Theatre, the chief attraction of which is a Marionette Troupe in variety. Music and a farce will make up a programme, which will, no doubt, prove attractive to the public.

A SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS FOR RAIN.

A special notice and circulars were issued, some days since, by the several *Jumats* of the Mahomedan community of both sects residing in Bombay, urging that a week be devoted to prayer and fasting for rain. In accordance with this notice, the more devout fasted as well as offered up prayers, and about noon yesterday large numbers collected at the Jooma Musjid, and at the conclusion of the prayers they proceeded to the Esplanade. By 3 p. m. the ground was literally crowded with Mahomedans, numbering not far short of 10,000. At the principal approaches to and at the outskirts of this multitude were placed large earthen vessels which contained water, of which every Mahomedan partook, and after washing his hands and feet proceeded to offer up prayer. A central spot was reserved for the principal Moulvie and the leaders of the Mahomedan community, on which was spread date leaf mats and also carpets. At about 4 o'clock the prayer meeting was at an end, when some of the crowd dispersed, but a great number remained until sunset, at which time those who had fasted partook of fruits, &c. with which they came provided.

The police, under the superintendence of Messrs. Smith and Brown, kept admirable order, and all passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

KIRWEE BOOTY.

Protest, dated 29th June 1877, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury for Submission to the Government Departments concerned, by Major-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., on the part of claimants to the undistributed portion of the Kirwee Booty.

9, Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S. W. 29th June 1877.

Sir,—As President of the Select Prize Committee for the Kirwee Booty, nominated by repeated elections and duly empowered (as the various proceedings at the Treasury and Privy Council amply demonstrate) to represent the general body of the grantees, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Prime Minister and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the following protest against the arbitrary seizure of Prize Funds the property of the troops, which appears to have been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I am informed that an official notice has been issued, stating that there will be no further distribution of the Kirwee prize funds, and that there are no longer any assets or proceeds of the Kirwee spoil in the hands of the Local Government, *i. e.*, in other words, that "the residue of the funds belonging to the ex-chiefs of Kirwee," spoken of in a letter of 3rd April last from the Privy Council to my address, is to be diverted from the gracious purpose to which, according to be obvious meaning of the Royal grant as interpreted by Mr. (now Vice-Chancellor) Charles Hall, Dr. Tristram and other jurists, Her Majesty's munificence had awarded it. A copy of this legal opinion is enclosed for reference.

My information is only derived from the public papers; for although the Select Prize Committee includes an officer duly elected and delegated by power of attorney to act in the room of Colonel Brett (the President of the original Prize Committee, and now in New Zealand), no intimation has been officially given to us of a transaction, which, if persisted in, I respectfully contend is contrary to law and a violation of Her Majesty's prerogative.

It is a proposition so well established as to be beyond controversy, that the Government of India whenever it takes possession of prize property acquired by the operations, solely or jointly of the Royal troops can only hold it as a steward or baillee for Her Majesty, whose express grant alone—and the Indian Government can in this case produce no such grant—legalises its permanent appropriation.

I beg, therefore, as nominee and representative of the officers concerned in the division of the booty, to be permitted to place in the hands of the Prime Minister and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury my solemn protest against the unauthorized abstraction from the soldiers' prize chest of the sums noted below,* and aggregating, exclusively of sundry claims for interest, 297,571*l*.

If it should be the opinion of their Lordships and of the legal advisers of the Crown, that the funds here specified are not fairly claimable, according to all the judicial precedents, and the legal acceptation of the term booty, as prize of war, I would urge with great respect that the question ought, in common justice, yet to be submitted for judicial investigation under the Act (3 & 4 Vict., cap. 65, sect. 22) specially framed for such purposes, unless the Lords Commissioners, in the exercise of a sound discretion, should think proper to advise Her Majesty to issue such directions for an equitable adjustment of the valid claims of Her troops as may remove all just ground for dissatisfaction and reasonable complaint.—I have, &c.,

COLIN MACKENZIE, Major-Gen., C.B.

President of Select Prize Committee, S. and N. F. Force.

To the Secretary to the Treasury.

* Deposit in State Loans	£ 276,000
Jewels	1,278
Paid up private debts	11,915
Booty taken in January 1859	8,378
	£297,571

N. B.—All these items are omitted in the Return, No. 89 (Lords) of 1876, moved for my Lord Cairns, and purporting to be a true Return of all funds belonging to the ex-chiefs of Kirwee.

WRECK OF THE S. S. MEIKONG.—A VINDICATION.

(Translated from the "Semaphore de Marseilles.")

Alexandria, July 1.

. . . . A distance of about hundred metres (320 feet) was between the vessel and the land, to which access was rendered most perilous by a double line of breakers. On the port side the steamer presented her length to the sea which broke upon her with violence, and incessantly submerged her to the bridge. At the first shock a great many passengers, men, women and children hurried on deck, but the oscillations of the vessel soon became so violent and the breaches of the sea so frequent that the commander ordered all the passengers to retire to the saloon and between decks. This order executed, he went down himself to give the passengers the assurance that every one up to the last would be landed safely, and calmness succeeded to a scene of terror and confusion which my pen is unable to describe.

The first care of the commander was to secure a communication with the shore. This operation led to serious difficulties and the loss of two of the crew. The first boat, commanded by the second officer, Mr. Abbah, succeeded in fixing a line on shore, but she did not return to the steamer until an hour later, capsized and towed by the crew. The end of another cable, called a hawser, had yet to be taken on shore and another boat went out with that object under the command of Mr. Bains the first officer. This boat swept away by the current, disappeared, and all night we thought her lost, yet she was to render us great services, as you will see later. A third boat had scarcely left when she was upset by a heavy sea; her crew swam on shore but two of them were drowned in the breakers. At last a fourth boat succeeded in fixing the hawser on, and was only then that communication was established between the Meikong and the land. By the fourth trip a few passengers had received permission to land, but when the boat returned after having safely landed them, the officers in charge of her reported to the commander that darkness and breakers made the landing most perilous.

It was then nearly one, the moon had disappeared and the night was dark. The steamer was fast on a bed of rocks, and in no immediate danger, so the commander decided not to begin the landing before daybreak. Three long hours passed away during which the passengers endeavoured to make a few preparations: the officers and crew to collect provisions for the camping on shore; unhappily the compartments for provisions, luggage, despatches, powder and goods were all full of water. The sea breaking over on the portside, the water fell in cascades from the deck to between decks.

Towards three o'clock, however, an event occurred which raised hopes of speedy succour. The lights of a steamer passing were signalled: the Meikong immediately fired rockets and two guns, and the vessel in sight answered our signals. By daybreak about half-past four, the landing was resumed with vigour, it was effected with difficulty but was crowned with complete success. By twelve all the passengers numbering 89, of whom 11 women and 13 children, and all the crew, 120 men, were landed alive, but there were a few wounded. The reefs bordering that coast are horrible, incessantly beaten by the waves they present sharp points at every turn and it was quite impossible to land on such rocks amidst the breakers without wounds and bruises. . . .

Towards midday Captain Foache accompanied by his worthy second and the rest of his staff, landed on the shore the last of all. I was quite close to him and heard him give orders to save the luggage of the passengers as far as practicable. Whilst Lieutenant Bains received this order without a word of objection, I observed to another officer that it was labour thrown away, as we could neither carry nor protect our luggage. Captain Foache then went to the camp to see how matters stood there, and the commander of the Glenartney arrived just at the same moment from the opposite direction. This gentleman, impatient to know how we were getting on, had the courage and generosity to come and see for himself. The two commanders met shaking hands; they had a short talk and the order was immediately given to start in order to reach to the shore before which the Glenartney had anchored.

The passengers of the Meikong were of five or six nationalities, yet to-day they were nearly unanimous in opinion that Captain Foache had no other alternative compatible with his first duty, *i.e.* to save his passengers and crew but to abandon the Meikong and set out at once for the Glenartney. We were camped on a desert shore, under a burning sun, without shelter, without dresses but those we had on, without provisions but a few biscuits wet with seawater and 3 or 4 casks of drinking water. Such a situation was sure to prove fatal to the women and children, and weak and wounded passengers. Was it possible to save the luggage? This question raised by a very small number seems to have resolved itself in the negative.

Of the nine boats of the Meikong one only remained intact after the landing was finished. All the others had been submerged or abandoned upon the rocks. It was therefore impossible to think of conveying the passengers by sea or landing the luggage as one attempt alone to go and come back might have caused the loss of this last boat. This attempt on the other side was very dangerous at that moment because it would oblige us to fight with the natives. These attracted during the night by the light and noise of our signals, had come in numbers from the interior. They were handsome negroes—Somalies, armed with lances, javelines, swords and shields, but few guns. They were then about 300 and their number was steadily increasing; they showed no hostility yet they refused any help and assistance, and we could see that they already considered the Meikong as their prey. A great number of them had jumped into the sea, swords between their teeth, and swam to the Meikong. We saw them from the shore busy plundering her; they made ballots of their plunder, threw them overboard, and pushed them before them on to the shore. Those on the seaside disputed with us for the stray parcels that floated on shore, and stole from our camp every object that could not be carefully watched. Already between eleven and twelve a fight had taken place between the natives and the crew who tried to save some luggage. It seemed, therefore, certain that had a boat-load of luggage been landed between twelve and one the natives would have fought for it, and the hostilities once begun we might all have been killed, as we did not possess a single cartridge, although guns had been landed. It was no doubt a pity the passengers could not foresee the immediate loss of their luggage when they left the ship; yet, had they been allowed to take part of it with them during the landing, there would certainly have been disputes which would have led to dangerous conflicts. The most important object was to save every life with the least delay possible.

The order to start at once was given by Captain Foache, a few litters were made as well as possible to carry the women, children, and sick, and we started about one o'clock to go to the other shore where the boats of the Glenartney were to receive us. I cannot describe the first hour of our disaster, this walk of five hours through a desert, upon burning sand which sparkled under the rays of a fierce sun. Those suffered most whose head and feet were not sufficiently protected. For the greater number it was a hard trial: the ladies stood it with courage, but their emotion was strong when, from the top of a hill, they could see their deliverers anchored in a smooth sea. . . .

On the 26 June we left Aden for Suez, where we arrived on the 1st July, and the crew was taken up by a transport the Finisterre in her way from Bourbon to Toulon. The commander of the Finisterre passing the Cape two days after our wreck sent an officer on board the Meikong to inspect her, and she was found entirely plundered by the natives, who at that time numbered about a thousand on the place.

Here is, as well as I could ascertain it, the cause of our shipwreck. Two Capes, separated by a valley, are so much alike that it is very difficult when there is a little fog, to distinguish the one from the other. The valley presents a surface covered with bright white sand which gives it the appearance of water during a night like that of the 17th and the 18th. Of these two capes the first one on our road was the false and the second the true Guardafui. Captain Foache mistook the one for the other and whilst he thought he was rounding the Cape, he struck on the coast stretching between those two points. One might ask why he neared the coast so close, but it would be just as well to ask why an experienced sailor, confident in himself, in charge of the mail and mindful of the welfare of his passengers, endeavours at the same time to cut short his road and make for smooth water.

In any case, English, Germans, Dutch and French, all the officers of the navy and merchant marine, who were witnesses of the shipwreck and called upon to express their opinions on Captain Foache's behaviour, were unanimous in giving him a favourable testimonial. Save but one case of insubordinations soon checked by Mr. Henry, and the sailors around him, the crew's behaviour was good. During the long and dangerous landing, officers and sailors competed in energy and self-denial, and among the last several risked their lives, at the request of the passengers to save some important valuables. The purser sank under the fatigues of this fatal morning, and his death was sincerely deplored by every one.

On one hand the remains one sees strayed above Guardafui, and on the other the convention recently made between the Government in Aden, and the tribes of the coast, leaving to these all wrecks provided they respect the lives of the shipwrecked, sufficiently show that Captain Foache's mistake had been committed before him by several navigators; and it is to be feared the same will be repeated till a lighthouse is erected to show the approaches of Cape Guardafui.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE BALKANS.—RETAKING OF ESKI-ZAGHRA.

While to the north of the Balkans Osman Pasha and his men have opposed themselves "like a stone wall," to the onward movement of the Russian forces, to the south of the Balkans some brilliant operations against the Russians on the part of Suleiman Pasha have led to the re-entry of the Turkish troops into Eski-Zaghra. The particulars may be briefly told. It appears that while Raouf Pasha was making his way to Eski-Zaghra from Yeni-Zaghra with a certain force under his command on Monday last, July 30, he encountered a much superior force of Russian cavalry and artillery near the ruins of Hazarbaskeui; an engagement ensued, the result being that Raouf Pasha fell back in good order upon Karabournou, a station on the Yamboli branch of the Adrianople railway, situated at about ten miles distance from the Trunovo-Seimenly bridge across the river Maritza. On the following day, Tuesday, July 31, in consequence, it is said, of a communication received from Mehemet Ali Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the army of the Danube, Suleiman Pasha moved rapidly forward with his division and came up with a Russian force covering Eski-Zaghra, and consisting of 10 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of Cossacks, and 4 pieces of artillery. Sulieman Pasha divided his force into several brigades, one of which succeeded in occupying the heights on the line of the enemy's retreat in the direction of Kezanlik. The Pasha then ordered a charge of his whole line, and in the teeth of a murderous fire of musketry and artillery, and a stubborn, almost hand-to hand resistance on the part of the Russians, the Turkish troops finally gained the day, the enemy retreating in considerable disorder. The loss of the Russians and of their Bulgarian auxiliaries was severe, being computed in the Turkish bulletins at 2,000 men *hors de combat*, while the Turkish loss is set down at about 200 officers and rank-and file killed, and 566 wounded. The same evening, Tuesday, July 31, a part of Eski-Zaghra was occupied by Suleiman Pasha's troops, but large numbers of Bulgarians held out in their houses and in a strongly fortified stone church, which had to be cannonaded with field-pieces. Several officers were killed by the Bulgarian fire from this church and from the houses. On Wednesday, August 1, the occupation of Eski-Zaghra by the Turkish troops was completed, about half of the town being destroyed.—*Levant Herald*.

CONDITION OF THE BULGARIAN PEASANTRY.

Our Special Correspondent, who was present at the battle of Plevna, and whose description of it must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, writes as follows with respect to the condition of the Bulgarian peasantry:—"It remains to be seen whether this Plevna reverse is to diminish or add to the chances of early peace. I fear the former, because the Turks will be naturally encouraged, and the military honour of the Russians will be at stake. Just before the Plevna discomfiture, I believe that the frame of mind at Bejela was eminently pacific. The truth is that, so far as regards the army, the war has lost its character of a crusade. And if the army is thus affected by the exercise of the commonest faculty of observation, its views must react on Russia, with which epistolary communication, if slow, is unrestricted. Any number of officers, many of high rank, and more than one in the personal suite of his Majesty the Emperor, have spoken to me without reserve on a topic which is of deep interest for us all. They declare themselves to have laboured under the most profound misconception as to the condition of the Bulgarian Christians. They had believed them oppressed, impoverished, impeded in the exercise of their religion, sure not for an hour of their lives, of the honour of their women, of their property. It was in this belief that they thrilled with enthusiasm for a veritable war of liberation. And, they continue, how do we actually find the Bulgarians? They live in the most perfect comfort: the Russian peasant cannot compare with them in comfort,

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competence, or prosperity. Personally, I may add that I should be glad if the English peasantry were at all near them in these attributes. Their grain crops stretch far and wide. Every village has its teeming herd of cattle, brood mares with foals, goats, and sheep. The houses are palaces compared with the subterranean hovels of the Roumanian and Wallachian peasants. Last year's straw is yet in their stackyards. Milk may be brought in every house. In the villages, for one mosque, there are half-a-dozen Christian churches. No man experiences anywhere a difficulty in getting silver for a napoleon. And the Bulgarian villager is by no means enthusiastic over his 'liberation'—especially as it entails while in progress a fair chance of his having his house burnt and his throat cut by the Turkish irregulars. But while he is spared this fate, and pending the achievement of his liberation, he has as good a notion of turning an honest penny as if he were a Yankee or a Scot. He 'sticks' the Russians unmercifully. So far as circumstances permit, they pay for all Bulgarian property, in the way of forage, &c., which they consume. And don't they have to pay! The Bulgarian realises that in this matter he is the master of the situation, and lines his pocket accordingly—puts money in his purse, Iago."—*News.*

WITH SULEIMAN PASHA.

(Daily News' Correspondent.)

ADRIANOPLE, JULY 24.

THE hero of the hour in European Turkey at this crisis of the country's danger is, without doubt, the victor of Montenegro, Suleiman Pasha. The difficulties thrown in the way of correspondents at Shumla following the military operations of the Commander-in-Chief, are such that I naturally inferred similar restrictions would be imposed with the army of Adrianople, but I am glad to find, in an interview with Suleiman Pasha himself, this will not be the case. Fortified by a good introduction, I called upon him here, and he instantly relieved me of any other restraint than such a position would of necessity entail, and invited me to accompany him in the forthcoming operations. He was in the midst of soldiers encamped on the northern outskirts of the city near the old palace of the Sultans of Adrianople, which was until very recently the pride and boast of the place. Now it is in rapid process of demolition, the materials as I write being carted away to aid in the fortifications around, which are fast being raised. Some 50 battalions are already collected here, the grass on the river's bank forming their bed, and the clear summer's sky above only covering.

The general is hardly 40 years old, a man of middle height, and for a wonder not inclined to corpulency, as appears to be the almost invariable effect of high command in Turkey. To look at his fair complexion, sandy beard and whiskers, and his grey eyes, one would almost imagine oneself in the presence of a migratory Scotchman bent upon amassing wealth in a foreign land, and that pure English with an unmistakeable accent would proceed from out of his mouth; but no such phenomenon, unluckily for me, occurred, and instead the conversation was carried on in French. The general told me he was hard at work in corporating the new troops, whom he found on his arrival here, with his old soldiers from Montenegro, and forwarding them to Yeni-Zagra, near the terminus of the railway at Yamboli, where Raouf Pacha was at the moment. The news of the withdrawal from Eski-Zagra and Kasanlik, and the Shipka pass, on the approach of the Russian advanced guard had come in, and did not seem in the least to give cause for any anxiety, or to be unexpected by him. Various versions of the number of the enemy who had up to this moment crossed the Balkans had reached him, extending from 8,000 to 30,000, but the latter seemed to be in excess of the real figure, and was extended over a wide area. That atrocities had been committed did not admit of a doubt, but they occurred out of the main body, and were committed, it was said, by isolated bands of foraging Cossacks, who were not the easiest of troops to tame and civilize, and also by Bulgarian Christians upon their Mohammedan fellows. Nothing of the kind had occurred at Kassanlik or Eski-Zagra, and as regards his own army and the Turkish troops in general, the strongest orders of which language was capable (and that is not without meaning in the land of the Sultan) had been issued to prevent the slightest excesses of the men, who were fully aware that the eyes of all Europe were upon them. In a very few days important operations would assuredly take place, in which the army of this part would bear a foremost part. More information was given which it would be imprudent to reveal, and the general invited me to accompany him to witness the march out of camp of ten battalions which were on the point of being sent by the railway to Yeni-Zagra. More than three-fourths of the men bore unmistakeable symptoms of having gone through the campaign of Montenegro; the faces of the majority, naturally embrowned with the toil of the fields, had assumed a far deeper dye, comparing strongly with those of the half-drilled recruits—much so in face, but more still in uniform; the smartness, in comparison, of the one so recently turned out of the tailor's hands rendering still more marked the utter discolouration and dilapidated appearance of the other. The original colour and material were lost to all possible recognition, and many articles of attire—especially those considered by most nations as indispensable—had been attempted to be supplied wholly or in parts by any material which came nearest to hand. The dress of the officers shared in the toil-stained and tattered appearance of the men; but in many instances not the slightest attempts at uniform were made. One officer, and a most active and indefatigable one on the general's own staff—a German by nationality—was fain to be content with a suit of brown holland, a counterpart of which may be met with in the shop-window of any cheap, but perhaps not fashionable, tailor at 15s. 6d.

The officers' call brought this incongruity of appearance into still greater prominence—in fact, one had reason to doubt if uniform, properly understood, existed in this portion of the Turkish army—and when they in their turn had assembled their men around them to communicate the orders of the general, the variety of knapsacks, rugs, and general impedimenta of a soldier on campaign became another source of wonderment. When we hear of pay being and almost unheard-of novelty, clothing is a secondary consideration, and can well afford to be overlooked, especially when the large majority of the men are decorated for the two campaigns in Montenegro—the unsuccessful nature of the first being far more than counter-balanced by the brilliancy of the second. There are good soldiers, and tried indeed by every hardship, extremes of weather, and the utmost amount of privation. Proud indeed the general has reason to be of them, and he can rely on their making themselves a name amongst the myriads of the Czar now beginning to pour through the Balkans. But the order to march is given, the band plays its few wild notes as a prelude to the soldiers' shout—thrice uttered by the whole as one man—of "Long live the Padisha!" and on ward they go to the defence of Islam.

HEADQUARTERS OF SULEIMAN PASHA'S ARMY, KARABOUNAR, JULY 29.

Up to the present time no military operations have taken place, but instead we have had a feast of horrors and atrocities. Not a day passes but reports arrive of excesses of every kind, and if even a tithe of them are true the war will soon become one of extermination, and the Eastern Question will have solved itself. The villages between this little station on the Yamboli line and Eski-Zagra appear likely to become as infamous in history as those in which the Turkish name will be branded to the end of time. The passion of revenge once let loose amongst a barbarous people is not to be stayed by military mandates, no matter how severe the language in which they may be couched. It is to be hoped that the Russian Commander-in-Chief is in earnest in his endeavours to carry on the war in a civilized manner; and it certainly appears almost incredible to find the Turkish side professing to be horror-struck at outrages which they have so lately been doing their utmost to palliate.

The first object I was taken to see on my arrival here was the severed head of a Bulgarian peasant which had just been brought in by a Turkish soldier who had himself performed the horrid operation in revenge for being fired at. The head was thrown into a ditch close to the station, and there remained a ghastly object enough until some charitable person covered it with earth. Next seven spies, as we at first heard, but afterwards civil staff officer informed us they were not spies, but Bulgarian insurgents who had been charged with having blown up a railway bridge across the river here, were brought to the place of execution, which happened, much to my disgust, to be two stunted trees—the only ones growing near—adjoining the modest shed in which I happened to be quartered. None of the unfortunate beings appeared to show the least emotion as they stood surrounded by a few dozen soldiers and bullock-drivers; and a rough but ready set of volunteer Calcrafts tied the ropes to the sparse branches of the trees, slipped the knots round their necks (excepting the last, an old man, who quietly performed that duty for himself, and sat down cross-legged on the ground, his eyes shut, murmuring what appeared to be a prayer, and patiently awaiting his turn), and, hauling them up, the end came almost without a struggle. Human life in Turkey, as in all other Oriental countries, is certainly taken and lost in a different manner to our own; but I never could imagine such a scene possible as this that I most reluctantly was able upon to witness.

The train just starting for Adrianople has in it the body of a Mussulman split in halves, and otherwise mutilated in the most frightful manner, which Suleiman Pasha has sent to the Consuls there as a terrible proof of what the Russians and their followers are capable.

A telegram from Raouf Pasha has just been shown to me stating that the inhabitants of five villages near Eski Zagra have been slaughtered, men, women and children, three hundred and forty in number, by the retreating Russians. Within the next few days I shall have an opportunity I trust of making inquiries from the few survivors who have made their way in a lamentable state to Yeni-Zagra, whither our head-quarters are now moving. Burning villages of the Christians are to be seen marking the line of march, and a spirit of ferocity has been stirred which will make the war a byeword and reproach for many a year. The whole population is flying and can be seen in countless thousands between here and Adrianople, with their miles of bullock waggons containing their families and household goods, their cattle and sheep in common droves and flocks toiling painfully along in a vain hope of finding rest in a peaceful country. Surely never was a war which has brought in its train such untold misery as this. The Russian side can doubtless enter into competition in this frightful exhibition on equal terms, as no sympathiser with the Turks can believe in the sudden and high flown indignation expressed, especially in the telegrams published (and manufactured, too, it is asserted) at Constantinople professedly from the front.

The Stafford House Committee doctors have made their welcome appearance here, and are at present lodged in a railway carriage which has been placed at their disposition by the Pasha, and which serves as their hospital, surgery, and for domestic purposes combined. For the moment they are free from having any operations to perform; but their carriage as I write is surrounded by a motley crowd of unhappy-looking soldiers, who have the appearance, at all events, of prostration from all sorts of evils excepting the paramount one of wounds. I have a strong impression that curiosity to have a taste of the attractive stores which have been unpacked and are lying temptingly about may go some way towards accounting for the unprecedented amount of sickness so suddenly prevailing. The good nature of the young practitioners must be sorely tried by such unexpected applications, and unless a line is drawn they will find it necessary to telegraph for more stores from the charitable hands of those who have already evinced such liberality.

The removal of head-quarters to six hours further on towards the Balkans is evidence that "les quelques jours," in which Suleiman Pasha told me he would assume the offensive, are rapidly drawing to a close, and we may now any day have to witness the shock of battle. My next will be from Yeni-Zagra, and will enable me to be more than prophetic, besides giving the opportunity of testing the amount of credit to give to these terrible recitals of barbarities, both Turkish and Russian, many of which are of too revolting a nature for publication.

THE NIGHT AFTER PLEVNA.

("Daily News" Special Correspondent with the Russian Army.)

BUCHAREST, August 2.

IT was the evening of the battle of Plevna. The sun was going down behind the smoke-mantled heights, in a glow of lurid crimson. The dusk was fast settling on one of the bloodiest battle fields of the century—closing in round the batteries whose guns were still firing, round detached parties of Russian soldiers who were doggedly maintaining the fight against the swarms of Turks who formed a ring around them, firing fiercely into their midst, round the dead and the wounded lying thick on the stubbles, on the grassy slopes, in the hollows among the maiz plants and the oak copses, round the knots of wounded who had crawled for cover to the leeside of the grain stacks on the fields, and who lay there in the unspeakable agony of waiting for the inevitable doom which they knew too well was to befall them, round the groups of miscreants tramping about the battle-field intent on wreaking that doom on the defenceless wounded, and stopping ever and anon to perpetrate some barbarity. Prince Schackoskoy and his staff stood on the summit of the ridge above the village of Radisovo, which was crammed with wounded men. The fate of the battle had hung in the scale for some time, but now all hope of success had gone. There was no reserve among us in the acknowledgment that the attack had been a failure, all the concern now was to do what was possible towards minimising the results of that failure. There was no conversation; men's hearts were too heavy for talk. We sat about on the knoll, gazing down into the pandemonium below. The General, alone and apart, paced up and down a little open space in the oak copse, gloom settled on his face. All around us the air was heavy with the low moaning of the wounded, who having limped or been aided thus far out of the fight, had cast themselves down to gain a little relief from the agony of motion. There was not even water for them, for Radisovo is all but a waterless village, and what water trickled in a tiny rill from the fountain behind the village was struggled for eagerly by the parched and fevered wounded who crowded around it, coveting with a longing, the agony of which the reader can never know, a few drops of the precious fluid. I cannot tell when I most respect and admire the simple honest Russian soldier—whether when he is plodding along without a murmur verst after verst, under a burden just double in weight that which our soldiers carry, cheering the way as he tramps with a lusty chorus; or when, with cheers that ring with sincerity, and with an alacrity which is genuine, he presses forward into the battle; or when he is standing stubbornly confronting his enemy, conscious of being over-matched, yet never dreaming of running away; or when he is lying wounded but uncomplaining, helping his neighbour in the same plight with some trifling act of tender kindness, and waiting for what God and the Czar shall send him, with a patient, unmurmuring calm that is surely true heroism.

The darkness closed in around us, and the enemy seemed bent on following the example of the darkness. We had been on this ridge for a long time beyond the range of the enemy's batteries; but now these were advanced, and we were once more under fire. Through the darkness we could see the flashes of the cannon shots—they must be back now in the position on the knoll below—the position where four hours ago the Russian soldiers had charged home with the bayonet, and whence two hours ago the Russian cannon had been firing. A second more, and nearer and nearer came the whistle of the shells, with a swiftly gradual crescendo into a scream as they sped over us and crashed down into the village in the valley behind us; and yet nearer there was the flashing of the musketry fire in the darkness; one could watch the streaks of flame foreshortened down in the valley there, and nerves tried by a long day of foodlessness, excitement, fatigue, and exposure to sun, and the chances of the battlefield, quivered under the prolonged tension of endurance, as the throbbing hum of the bullet sped through or over the straggling group. No man dared to say to that stern lowering chief eating his heart there in the bitterness of his disappointment, that it was a bootless tempting of fortune to linger longer on this exposed spot, nor did any man care to quit for the sake of greater safety the companionship which had endured throughout the day. So we lingered on till our senses became dulled, and till some dropped off into slumber, regardless of the scream of the shells and the hum of the bullets. It was a humane object which so long detained the general in a position so exposed. There was no force available to line the height and cover to ever so little extent the wounded lying on and behind it from the Bashi-Bazouks, who too certainly were prowling in the vicinity, and ever coming nearer and nearer. An attempt had, indeed, been made to get together a detachment of infantry for this purpose, and a bugler, at the general's order, persistently sounded the assembly, but the result was merely to gather a handful of stragglers from half a dozen different regiments; and although but a company was wanted, that trivial strength could not be collected, so the general, his staff, and his escort took up for the time a kind of informal forepost duty, and there we waited till the pale calm moon rose and poured the sheen of her white radiance over the battlefield. While it was yet dark there had been no cessation of the firing, both artillery and musketry, and now that heaven was holding a candle to hell, the fire waxed warmer and brisker. Up from out of it, with broken tramp, came a detachment, silent, jaded, powder-grimed. There could not have been a company all told; a lieutenant marched at its head, and it was the remnant, so far as could be gathered, the sole remnant, of one of the finest regiment of the 32nd Division, that had crossed the ridge over which its debris was now listlessly trailing itself, three fine battalion strong.

At length the jingle of cavalry accoutrements was heard, and a squadron of dragoons rode on to the heights, and extending in skirmishing order relieved the headquarter staff. It was a poor screen to interpose between a victorious and remorseless army and a mass of wounded men; but nothing more was available. The general had lost an army, the fragments of an army had lost their general. We turned the heads of our jaded horses, and silent and depressed rode down the slope across the valley and up the slope beyond. But on me fell the burden of a personal anxiety. I had missed my young friend Villiers, the artist of the *Graphic*. He had been with me till darkness on the ridge. Sorely fatigued, he had expressed a desire to go away. I had advised him to get on the slope behind the ridge, and to take some rest. But when he rode away I could nowhere find him. I quartered the slope carefully and shouted his name aloud, but without result. Recumbent men by the dozen I looked into the faces of by the moonlight, but they were all wounded soldiers. At length a Russian told me he had met Villiers some time ago in the bottom of the valley, when he had said he meant to go into Radisovo and try to be of some use among the wounded. Then he was with the doctors, and, as I trusted, would take no harm, although occasional shells were still falling in Radisovo. So, trying not to think about him, I rode on with the staff. Our pace was a slow walk, for there were wounded men everywhere, limping along this narrow pathway in front of us, prostrate on the grass by the side of it, or asleep in the very dust. Occasionally we struck detachments of infantry who had scrambled back out of the fight, and were lying on their arms in utter ignorance of the best direction in which to march. Or it might be a battery of artillery, halted in perplexing dubiety whether if they went on they might march into the bosom of the Turkish army. I believe there existed some intention that we should go for the night to a village called Bogot. But we got confused as to the road, and bewildered by the crackling spurts of musketry fire that broke out all around in the most uncomfortable fashion. Were the Turks then wholly round us, that we heard, and occasionally felt, fire has it seemed to north to south, to east, and to west? Once such was the confusion that we were fired upon by a detachment of Russian troops, halted in equal bewilderment with ourselves, and expecting an enemy from any or every side. We made halt after halt, but there never was rest for us. A spurt of near firing would stir us, or a Cossack would ride in with intelligence that the Bashi-Bazouks were prowling near by, and through all this harassment there yet lingered with the most sanguine of us the idea that the battle would be resumed next morning, we affording an artillery support to the supposedly fresh troops of Krudener. Where, I asked myself, is our artillery to take orders for such a purpose? We did not know where we were ourselves, much less were the army was, of which this groping forlorn directed band were the headquarters. Of Krudener's experiences or whereabouts we knew simply nothing. It was useless to despatch aides-de-camp or orderlies without being able to give them a direction in which to ride. All we knew was that ever there were wounded men about us, and that we and our horses were dead beaten.

Nature will assert herself. About one o'clock in the morning we turned aside into a field where the barley had been reaped and piled into small stacks. These we tore down, shook some sheaves out as fodder for our horses, and others as beds for ourselves, and throwing ourselves down, fell into dead slumber. But there was no long rest for us. At three o'clock we were aroused by the tiding that the Bashi-Bazouks were close to us, and the near firing told of the accuracy of the statement. We huddled a number of wounded into and upon some carts which came up casually, and started them off, whether in the right direction or not we had no conception. Ugh, how miserably raw and chill struck the bleak morn just before the dawn! But if the rawness of the air struck to our marrow, hale and sound men as we were, what must have been the sufferings of the poor wounded, weakened by loss of blood, faint in the prostration which follows to inevitably the gunshot wound; foodless, without water, lying on the damp grass by the wayside in their blood-clotted clothes! Yet happy were they, pitiable as was their plight, in comparison with their fellows who had littered the battle field, and had been left behind in Radisovo. The fate of the former we knew from what we had ourselves seen; of the latter, it was told to us by scared messengers that the Bashi-Bazouks had in the dead of night worked out our left flank, and had fallen upon them and butchered them in their helplessness. The horror of the news thrilled us all, but the tidings had for me a special agony of apprehension. For it was to join these wounded that Villiers was on his way when last seen, and there fell upon me the terrible fear that he had been with them when they met their cruel fate. I dared not follow out the reasoning; I recoiled from that with unutterable horror, and yet I groped around the edges of the fearful problem to which I was tethered, and could find no escape. I thought of the quite London home under whose roof-tree I had sat and listened to a mother talk with joy and pride of an only son, of whose safety she professed to feel assured while he was with me, and there rose before me the ghastly horror of the terrible duty that must devolve upon me to plunge that home into an abyss of unspeakable woe. There remained but one hope. We had trusted to meet at the Pordin bivouac, should chance separate us. I spent the morning riding about inquiring of every one I met if my friend had been seen; the reply was ever in the negative. I reached Pordin to find the headquarter camp struck and withdrawn, and only a few lagging stragglers on the broad common. I waited there long in vain; at length the sense of another personal duty asserted itself, and with hope all but quenched in my heart I turned my horse's head and rode away to Sistova. Travelling thence to Bucharest I was the bearer of the bitter news to the little English coterie in the Roumanian capital, and there was cast upon it the shadow of a great sorrow, for Villiers had lived there some weeks before we crossed the Danube together, and to know him was to love him. On the evening of the day of my arrival some of us were sitting in sad conclave, trying to hope against hope, when the lad walked in among us safe and sound. He had not gone into Radisovo, having met outside it a convoy of wounded on the march, which he had accomponied, and after a night of vicissitude had followed my example, and struck for Sistova, and so on to Bucharest. I leave to the reader to imagine our joy and relief.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

IN an article on the Miller Court-martial at Colaba, the London *Examiner* says:—

The effect of the Duke of Cambridge's letter was to bias the court-martial against the prisoner. They forgot that they were not trying a soldier for writing to the papers, but that they were trying him for writing a letter which contained scandalous accusations. They had no right whatever to accept the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief's opinion on the vital point—whether the letter contained serious falsehoods and erroneous accusations. In fact, they lost sight of the important fact that they were a Court of Justice, bound to discover the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but they regarded themselves as a tribunal bound to punish a person whom the Commanding-in-Chief had found guilty. The proceedings certainly do not tend to raise our respects for courts-martial. The witnesses for the prosecution—none were called for the defence—were two, and the prisoner, in examination, elicited the important fact that one of them at least had the letters, which form the subject of investigation, submitted to him a couple of days before the trial. The following explanation vouchsafed by the prosecutor is somewhat startling to the ordinary mind:—"I considered it my duty to have an interview with the two witnesses for the prosecution, not only for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature of the evidence they would be able to give before the Court for my own information, but"—and this is important—"also to enable me to prepare my opening address, in which it was necessary to state that I would be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the original letters signed 'Observer' and 'W. H. Miller' were written by the prisoner." The prosecutor does not seem to have gained much evidence to support the opening statement, for one of the two sole witnesses called intimated to him his conviction that neither of the letters were in the handwriting of the prisoner. The prosecutor was, however, determined to gain a conviction. No witnesses having been called for the defence, he was entitled to make a reply, so he called his final speech a "summing-up," and this monstrous evasion was sanctioned by the Court. The Deputy Judge Advocate-General, however, very properly remarks:—"This is a very grave irregularity which the Court should not have permitted." A series of grave blunders has led to the quashing of the trial. The result must be regarded as supremely unsatisfactory, though not to be wondered at. If Quartermaster-Sergeant Miller has made scandalous accusations against the officer commanding 2nd battalion of the 19th Regiment, it is necessary for the welfare and discipline of the army that he should be punished. It is also necessary for the welfare and discipline of the army that the colonel should be removed from his important post of trust if the statement be true. But whether they are true or false can only be decided by a fair and impartial trial, and not by *ex parte* statements or private correspondence.

INDIAN FAMINE PROBLEMS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE telegrams most recently received from Southern India are slightly more favourable than those which preceded them, and point on the whole rather to a short harvest than to an absolute failure of the crops in the countries even now stricken with last year's famine. But the rains are clearly not following their ordinary course, and in an exceptional season like this long Indian experience shows that for several weeks to come there will be ground for the deepest anxiety. Even indeed should there be nothing worse than a scanty harvest, a deficient supply coming immediately after a total exhaustion of the stocks of food will leave the suffering populations exposed to severe trials. The strain on the endurance of the peasantry and on the energy and wisdom of the Indian Government and its officers is not likely to be relaxed for at least a twelve-month.

Meanwhile, even if the worst should not come to the worst, it is most desirable that the great influence which English opinion and the English press exercise at these crises over the Indian Government, or rather Governments, should not be misdirected. There are symptoms that in some quarters the delicacy of the problem is not at all appreciated. If it be true that two of the Indian Governments have been at issue on the question whether grain should be bought in large quantities on Government account, it ought to be recognized that the point is one upon which a mistake would be almost infinitely disastrous, and which cannot be solved by merely assuming that every purchase of grain at official expense tends to prevent or mitigate famine. The English observer who has got far enough in his studies of India to see that it is extremely unlike England is under strong temptation to overleap his facts, and to conclude that it is wholly unlike. When the question is of the extent to which private trade shall be trusted to feed the starving populations, no doubt it is absolutely necessary to take into account important differences between the two countries. It is certainly true that trade in India is much less active and enterprising than it is in England. It is true that there is nothing in India like the network of roads which overspreads this country. It is also true that Anglo-Indian officials are more numerous than the civil servants of the English Government, and undertake a number of duties to which these last are wholly strange. But the differences are merely differences of degree. It is only as compared with English trade that the internal trade of India is inactive or unenterprising. The people are essentially money-getting; and even if other branches of business were sluggish, there is one which is necessarily brisk—the trade in grain. If anybody will be at pains to recollect that the vast country or continent of India is wholly agricultural, that the very clothes of the population are in great part brought from England, and must be paid for with the surplus produce, that the largest part of the revenue of the empire is raised from the land, and thus represents a large portion of the price of the crops, he will see at once that there must be vast masses of grain constantly seeking a market all over the Indian territory. In point of fact the grain trade is the one great trade of India, and it is on the largest scale because it is universal. Similarly, though it be true that roads are the channels along which commerce flows, and though the roads in India are relatively few, yet they have prodigiously multiplied of late years; and, besides, the country is undoubtedly supplied with railways, if not beyond its exceptional wants, yet beyond its ordinary requirements. Indian officials, again, are only numerous as compared with the English Civil Service; as compared with the Indian populations they are the merest handful. As a recent French traveller remarked with surprise, there are men of rank and substance and the people of whole villages who have never seen a white face more than once in their lives. Indeed, one of the commonest but one of the most serious delusions of Englishmen is to overrate the relative numbers of their countrymen in India. The fact is that the figures representing the strength of the Indian services look large, because they are intelligible. But the figures denoting the population are so enormous that they make no impression, because they are unintelligible. What clear ideas are in truth associated with such totals as 300,000,000, or 250,000,000 or 200,000,000 of men? These numbers are like planetary distances which, so far as ordinary minds are concerned, might just as well be expressed algebraically. What, nevertheless, the Indian figures do imply, is an enormous disproportion between administrators and *administrés*. A small nucleus of Englishmen, with a rather larger following of natives in Government employment, keep the peace, administer justice, and collect the revenue in the midst of multitudes who, as was once said, if they only joined hands and walked forward, could push their rulers into the sea. The practical question is, what position these Englishmen and their subordinates would be in if they undertook to feed a fraction on the Indian millions without aid from any body else?

The first fact to be mastered is that all the Indian Governments together could not feed the populations now or lately suffering from famine. The thing is not possible, and should be recognised as impossible. Fortunately no such duty has ever been thrown upon them, or is ever likely to be. The great private trade in grain has always contributed nine-tenths of the supplies, wherever supply was possible at all. It has always been taken for granted that the duties of the Government began where the power of the private trader ended. There are some populations so isolated that the grain dealer, with his comparatively humble and rude appliances, cannot get at them. There are others so poor that their purchasing power fails long before the season of scarcity is over. The intervention of the Government in such cases is imperatively necessary, and is quite enough in itself to task all the energy and resources at the disposal of the Indian Administration. The problem of all others most difficult to solve is the point at which, or the circumstances under which, this intervention should begin, and it is exactly here that two Indian Governments are asserted to have been at issue. The difference is perfectly intelligible, for the error would have consequences of untold moment. For just consider what might be the result if an Indian Government were to step in prematurely or clumsily. Few English men of business would care to compete with their Government at home if it began to make wholesale purchases in any market. They would be glad to sell to it; but, as buyers, they would probably leave the market to itself. Still less would any English retail trader care to continue his business if the Government, with large stocks in its possession, were selling at its own price, with perhaps an ultimate intention of giving away food for nothing. But if the native Indian has one opinion stronger than another, it is his belief in the unlimited power and infinite wealth of the Government. The merest suspicion that the Government intended to enter a given market, to sell or to give, would instantly paralyze the private trade; no human being within the district which the Government had taken as its sphere would ever obtain a pound of food save from Government stores so long as the famine lasted. And this it is which renders the question of Indians famines so profoundly embarrassing. The grain trade does really, under particular circumstances, fail to fill a space which the Government is bound to occupy; but if it occupies this void a minute too soon, or takes this necessary step with an amount of ostentation which causes its purpose to be misconstructed, it instantly destroys a power on the whole vastly more valuable and efficient than its own, and ends by starving its tens of thousands where it meant to feed its thousands.

The tendency to clamour for Government intervention at any price, and to eulogize any Indian Government which determines on it, may be explained in several ways. This sort of policy commends itself to the lazy journalist, to the sensational journalist, and to the journalist who makes it a principle to swear by "our own correspondent." Again, the curious unpopularity of political economy in our day is coupled with an irrational distrust of economical forces. So much so that one of the strongest of all motives—the desire of a saving and money-getting population to make a profit—seems sometimes to be thought less equal to putting the mechanism of supply into operation than the efforts of a handful of civil servants. But a part of the secret of the exhortations to purchase which are beginning to appear in the newspapers lies elsewhere. There are a good many people exceedingly willing to sell their stocks of wheat and rice for rupees. They are quite right from their own point of view, and we are far from asserting that the Indian Government may not be forced to buy and store grain. But that the resolution, if taken, is as serious as a resolution to fight a general action or withdraw an army, is a matter on which no doubt ought to be allowed.

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This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.
Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200
The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

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This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of
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,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless .... ,, 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches.......... 200
,, second independent Watches.......... 250
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,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,, 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—
A good silver crystal face Watch ....Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,, ... 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

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This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

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A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
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SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—
DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
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SILICATE WHITE is the only paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
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NEW WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS BY
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PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

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Opposite the Oriental Bank,
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

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It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,
Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 13½ ozs.

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Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous madicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON;
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

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THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... ,,	2,000,000
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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
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THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... ,,	,000,000

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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—
The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY;

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,600
Do. 1872..........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placard exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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